CAPSULE SUMMARY
Patapsco Valley State Park
MIHP # AA-2290, BA-3003, CARR-1662, HO-759
Elkridge to Sykesville
Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, and Howard Counties, Maryland
Park = 1907
Public

Patapsco Valley State Park encompasses 14,250 acres in Anne Arundel (992 acres), Baltimore (4,541 acres), Howard (6,011 acres), and Carroll (2,706 acres) counties (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002). The park land stretches approximately 26 miles along the Patapsco River from west of Sykesville to just east of Baltimore Harbor. The river courses through the lengthy Fall Line zone that extends from approximately the villages of Alberton to Elkridge. East of Elkridge, the river becomes a broad, slow, relatively shallow stream that is affected by tidal action.

As a park, the property has been assembled from 1907 through the 1990s. The first acquisition was a 40-acre donation in the Hilton area. Until 1950, land acquisition was focused on the valley south of Ellicott City. During the 1950s, the park was expanded to incorporate lands north of Ellicott City and west to Sykesville. Most of the park is open space and forests. Recreation areas within the park have been designed as distinct, independent areas that support a wide-range of activities and park operations, but the recreation areas are not linked to form a unified entity. Thus, the park boundaries do not establish an identifiable entity that would qualify as a district for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The buildings that transferred with the land represent a disparate group of buildings that are unrelated to each other historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The resources most intimately connected with the Patapsco River are the industrial buildings and sites that required waterpower or water resources to make their products. Most industrial resources located within park boundaries are archeological sites that have not been evaluated applying National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Agricultural resources contained within the park boundaries are not related to each other. Agriculture was not a significant theme in Patapsco River valley, but in the upland areas bordering the river. Any agricultural buildings located within the park boundaries are actually on the edges of agriculturally productive areas. While the built resources located within the boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park do not qualify as a district, many possess the qualities of significance and integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places individually or in complexes as detailed in the accompanying table.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2290
BA-3003
CARR-1662
HO-759

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Patapsco Valley State Park BA-3003, CARR-1662, HO-759
other	

2. Location

street and number	8020 Baltimore National Pike	___	not for publication
city, town	Elllicott City	___	vicinity
county	AA, BA, CARR, HO		

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	Maryland Department of Natural Resources				
street and number	580 Tawes Avenue, E-3			telephone	410-260-1864
city, town	Annapolis	state	MD	zip code	21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Multiple	tax map and parcel:	
city, town	Multiple	liber	folio

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- X Contributing Resource in National Register District
- X Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ___ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- X Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ___ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ___ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
- ___ Other

6. Classification

Category
- X district
- ___ building(s)
- ___ structure
- ___ site
- ___ object

Ownership
- X public
- ___ private
- ___ both

Current Function
- X agriculture
- ___ commerce/trade
- ___ defense
- X domestic
- ___ education
- ___ funerary
- ___ government
- ___ health care
- ___ industry
- ___ landscape
- X recreation/culture
- ___ religion
- ___ social
- ___ transportation
- ___ work in progress
- ___ unknown
- ___ vacant/not in use
- ___ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
___	___	buildings
___	___	sites
___	___	structures
___	___	objects
268	___	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

140

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-2290
BA-3003
CARR-1662
HO-759

Condition

___ excellent	___ deteriorated
___ good	___ ruins
X fair	___ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

RESOURCE COUNT

National Register Listed resources = 15
MHT DOE Not eligible resources = 5
Recommended National Register eligible resources = 63
Recommended Not National Register eligible resources = 119
Unevaluated resources = 53

TOTAL = 255□

SUMMARY

Patapsco Valley State Park encompasses approximately 14,250 acres in Anne Arundel (992 acres), Baltimore (4,541 acres), Howard (6,011 acres), and Carroll (2,706 acres) counties (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002). The park derives its name from the Patapsco River, a 52-mile long river that drains a watershed of approximately 375,000 acres (approximately 540 sq mi) and forms the boundary line between the counties. The park is oriented along 32 miles of the Patapsco River and extends from west of Sykesville to just east of the mouth of the river at Baltimore Harbor. During its course, the Patapsco River traverses two major physiographic provinces, the piedmont and the Atlantic coastal plain. The river's headwaters originate in the piedmont, an area of rolling and hilly terrain. Throughout the piedmont, the river traverses a narrow valley flanked by relatively steep bluffs. The river courses through the lengthy Fall Line zone that extends from approximately the villages of Alberton to Elkridge. Water power generated at the Fall Line was harnessed historically to power a variety of industries. East of Elkridge, the river enters the Atlantic coastal plain and becomes a broad, slow, relatively shallow stream that is affected by tidal action.

The nucleus of Patapsco Valley State Park was established in 1907 through a donation of approximately 40 acres near Hilton by John M. Glenn. Land acquisition between 1907 and 1950 focused on the area between Ellicott City and Elkridge. During the 1950s, the park was greatly expanded and property began to be acquired north of Ellicott City and westwards towards Sykesville. During the 1950s, Hollofield and McKeldin recreation areas were established and new recreational support structures were added to the Glen Artney, Orange Grove, and Hilton areas.

The lands acquired for Patapsco Valley State Park historically were associated with two primary uses: industry and agriculture. The Patapsco River Valley was the site of Maryland's industrial revolution, and was an important area of industrial activity between the late eighteenth century until the Civil War. Mills, mill races, and dams were constructed along the river from north of Elkridge up to Alberton. Agricultural areas generally were located in the uplands above the river.

Patapsco Valley State Park contains 255 resources comprising 60 sites, 116 buildings, 72 structures, 3 objects, and 4 districts that date before 1960. These resources include prehistoric and historic archeological sites, as well as industrial sites and buildings, agricultural complexes, individual dwellings, and recreational facilities constructed from 1930 through 1960.

As properties were transferred to MdDNR, the agency has implemented a variety of strategies to manage buildings contained on the properties. In some cases, properties have been transferred with life-tenancy clauses, which allow former owners to occupy the buildings until their removal or death. Some buildings are rented to keep them in active use. Other buildings are managed under the curatorship program. In 1983, MdDNR established a statewide program of curatorships to maintain historic buildings located on MdDNR-owned lands. As of 2002, 14 properties located within the boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park were enrolled in the curatorship program.

METHODOLOGY

The overall purpose of this project is to provide the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) with consistent data on the cultural resources contained within the MdDNR-owned land unit. The survey area consisted of MdDNR-owned lands within the boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park as of April 2003. These boundaries were based on a review of property maps verified by knowledgeable MdDNR personnel. No property leased by MdDNR was surveyed as part of this project. Resources on property owned by other private entities or state agencies were excluded from this investigation; these entities included the State Highway Administration, CSX Corporation, private entities, or county maintained facilities, such as ball fields, recreation centers, or museums on state land.

Historical Research

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms and the archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided the base-line data for historical research for the MdDNR-owned land unit. An analysis of the property types and occupation periods provided supported the identification of historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in the park. The development of historic contexts that encompassed the history of each unit prior to state ownership was synthesized from the architectural and archeological forms and expanded to incorporate information contained in historic maps and other secondary sources, such as published county and local histories, and National Register documentation. Research in primary archival materials, such as deed research or genealogical materials available in local historical societies, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was undertaken to document the history of the MdDNR land unit. Research was conducted at MdDNR to provide an overview history of the park and its subsequent evolution and development. The purpose of this research was to determine the reasons behind the establishment of land unit and subsequent management practices. Sources examined in this research effort included MdDNR real estate acquisition files, land unit files, personnel interviews, park master plans, and relevant secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland.

Field Survey

Archeological reconnaissance survey focused on the relocation of archeological sites recorded in the archeological site files maintained by MHT. The data in the archeological site files was augmented through review of published literature and unpublished reports available at the MHT library. The mapped or reported location of each recorded site was visited and its condition was assessed, based on surface conditions, (e.g., undisturbed, plowed, eroded, graded/contoured, collected, vandalized, dredged, or other). No archeological survey was conducted for reported ruins not previously identified in the MHT archeological site files. The archeological survey was conducted in April-May 2003.

Architectural field survey focused on built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the individual resources, and the overall landscape of the MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms, the GIS database maintained at MHT, and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel. Reported ruins not previously identified on MIHP forms were not systematically surveyed as part of this investigation. The locations of reported ruins are evident on project maps, but no additional survey was undertaken. If a MIHP form reported a resource as a site, no additional research was conducted on the resource. A few

resources previously documented on MIHP forms are no longer extant, including the Flynn House and grave site (Tivis Adventure) (MIHP # CARR-240) located in the McKeldin Area and the Paris House and Barn (MIHP # CARR-236, CARR-236A) in Freedom Park.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings and structures. Properties owned by other state agencies were not included in the survey. For example, bridges owned by the Maryland State Highway Administration and recreation facilities maintained by county recreation departments were excluded from the current survey. Field survey was undertaken to verify the character-defining features and materials recorded on MIHP forms and to assess the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior of the resources. No additional architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has completed consultations with MHT or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible. The architectural survey was conducted June through September 2003.

Exterior building conditions were assigned ratings of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin based on the condition of the resource at the time of the site investigation. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, excellent was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or minor repairs. Good classifications were assigned to resources with building systems and materials appeared to be sound with minimal deterioration. Buildings with minor cosmetic conditions, such as minor paint failure due to age of paint or minor deterioration in wood elements, were classified as good condition. A rating of fair condition was used for buildings exhibiting deterioration in several types of exterior materials or systems, such as deterioration in wood elements in several systems, that could be corrected through maintenance, but without apparent structural damage. A rating of poor denoted large-scale problems in several materials, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, often resulting in evidence of structural failure. Ruin was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable in their current condition.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are for all recorded archeological resources and all built resources constructed before 1960. The descriptions are organized by property types. The property classifications were assigned based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service 1997). In general, within each property type, the discussion of the resources is organized geographically progressing from south to north and west in the following order: resources located east of Elkridge (maps 1 and 2), Elkridge to Hollofield (maps 3, 4, and a portion of map 5), Hollofield to Woodstock (map 5 and one half of map 6), and Woodstock west (maps 7 and 8 and one half of map 6). The resources are discussed as entities. The descriptions of agricultural complexes include the farmhouse and all associated buildings. Likewise, discussions of former industrial complexes include the mill buildings and all associated buildings and structures. All resources constructed to support park functions are grouped in their respective geographical areas.

PREHISTORIC AND MULTI-COMPONENT ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

BIG HOLLY BRANCH (18AN20) is a prehistoric site that was occupied primarily during the Archaic period, with limited occupation occurring also during the Late Woodland period. The site is situated on a low riverine terrace, approximately 121.9 m (400 ft) west of Holly Branch and152.4 m (500 ft) south of the Patapsco River. Nursery Road (Route168) bounds the site on the south; Lakeview Avenue forms the western boundary of the site. Richard Stearns initially identified Big Holly Branch in 1949 (McNamara 1977:16). Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey, Archeology Division later visited the site in 1969 and conducted a non-systematic surface survey and surface collection (MHT Site Files). The northern portion of Big Holly Branch lies within the boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park and encompasses a low-lying, wooded wetland area and pond. Vegetation

included mixed deciduous trees and wetland plants. This portion of the site was not visibly disturbed. The portion of the site lying beyond the park boundaries is located within the northern extent of a residential subdivision and appears to have been at least partially disturbed by construction and landscaping activities. The extent of disturbance cannot be assessed without testing. The overall condition of the site is unknown.

RIVER ROAD (18AN21) is an Archaic period lithic scatter that is located on a narrow stretch of land between the Patapsco River and River Road, along the southern side of the river. Situated on a low riverine terrace, the site is bound by River Road on the south and the Patapsco River on the north. The intersection of River Road and Nursery Road is located approximately 182.9 m (600 ft) east of the site area. A railroad bed no longer in use and associated access road crosses through the site area. Richard Stearns first identified the River Road site in 1949 (McNamara 1977:17). Wayne E. Clark visited the site in 1970 and conducted a non-systematic surface survey (McNamara 1977:17; MHT Site Files). The River Road site is currently maintained as a wooded area of mixed deciduous trees that includes the abandoned railroad bed, access road, and a small quarry pit now filled with water. The quarry pit, which appears on the USGS 1957 Relay quadrangle map (USGS 1957 photo revised 1966, 1974), has destroyed the southwestern portion of the site. The railroad bed and access road have disturbed the southern portion of the site. The site condition is considered poor, with disturbance to the site assessed as major (60-99 per cent).

PATAPSCO LAKES (18AN24) is an Archaic and Woodland period artifact scatter situated within a swampy area near the confluence of an unnamed tributary and the Patapsco River. The site area includes numerous small ponds that have formed between the river, the tributary and River Road, located less than 100 m (328.1 ft) south of the site. Hammonds Ferry Road is located approximately 243.8 m (800 ft) east. Richard Stearns identified Patapsco Lakes in 1949 (McNamara 1977:18). Wayne Clark visited the site in 1970 and conducted a non-systematic surface survey (McNamara 1977:18; MHT Site Files). Previous disturbance was reported to include gravel mining, which had destroyed the majority of the site.

Patapsco Lakes is currently maintained in a combination of open grass fields and wooded wetland areas. A series of ponds within the wetland areas may be the remnants of gravel mining activity. The overall topography slopes gradually down to the south. Included within the site area is the northern extent of a high terrace along River Road that appears to have been partially extended by the addition of fill soils. Given the extent of past gravel mining activity and the presence of possible overburden deposits (fill soils), it is likely that the site has been impacted.

ELKRIDGE (18AN30) is a village site that includes occupation components dating from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland. The site is located on a high terrace adjacent to the Patapsco River. The site is bound by I-195 to the South; the Patapsco River to the west and north; and by the Penn Central railway to the east. Currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the site has been examined on at least three occasions. Wayne E. Clark first visited the site in 1967, returning later that same year to conduct limited test excavations (MHT Site Files). Additional excavations were undertaken in 1968, with assistance from the Maryland Academy of Sciences, which identified a possible prehistoric hearth and an early twentieth century historic hearth (Clark 1970). Recovered artifacts included lithic debitage, projectile points, and ceramic artifacts, including textile-impressed, incised, cord-impressed and plain sherds. These artifacts were recovered from stratified contexts up to 40.6 cmbs (16 inbs). The Elkridge site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

Carol Ebright, of the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, conducted a limited investigation in 1987, excavating a single 1x 1m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test unit that produced 816 artifacts (Ebright 1988). The test unit was located 12 m (39.4 ft) from the terrace edge and yielded artifacts from intact, stratified contexts, up to a depth of 100 cmbs (39.4 inbs). Diagnostic ceramic artifacts included Accokeek, Mockley, and Potomac Creek, indicating occupation during the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods.

Robert Wall conducted limited test excavations at the site in 1996 as part of the Archeological Society of Maryland's annual field school. Wall returned in 2003 to conduct additional investigations, also as part of the ASM field school (Wall personal communication 2003). These investigations were in progress during the current archeological assessment and included the excavation of at least 20 test units, including a 2 x 2 m (6.6 x 6.6 ft) test unit placed around a large looter hole. A second large looter hole was located a few meters north of the current excavation. Pedestrian reconnaissance of the terrace identified an additional area of disturbance that may be related to looting activity. The site area is currently wooded, with a sparse understory of mixed deciduous species. Although looting and past archeological excavations have impacted an unknown percentage of the site area, the site condition is good and the Elkridge site is regarded as one of the few undisturbed, stratified prehistoric sites along the Patapsco River.

PUMPHREY LAKES (18AN246) is a prehistoric lithic scatter that potentially dates from the Late Archaic period. Situated on a low terrace along the southern bank of the Patapsco River, the site is located approximately 250 m (820.2 ft) north of Belle Grove Road (Route 170) and 640 m (2,99.7 ft) east of Route 648. The landform on which the site is located currently consists of a narrow isthmus surrounded by ponds that feed into the river. Wayne E. Clark visited the site in 1972 and conducted a non-systematic surface survey (MHT Site Files). The site is currently maintained as a wooded lot adjacent to an overhead power line corridor. The concrete footer for one tower is located immediately south of the site area, which is vegetated with mixed hardwoods and exhibits dense understory growth. Although the site was not visibly disturbed, construction of the utility-line may have impacted portions of the site. The extent of disturbance cannot be assessed without testing. The overall condition of the site is unknown.

POWER LINE (18AN253) is an Early to late Woodland short-term resource procurement camp located on a low terrace along the eastern side of Stony Run, a tributary of the Patapsco River. A higher terrace is located east of the site and extends to the railroad. The old Emmitsburg road bisects the site; the Pennsylvania Central railway line is located less than 50 m (164 ft) east of the site. All-terrain vehicle (ATV) trails parallel Stony Run and define the western and southern boundaries of the site. An artificial drainage ditch is located along the northern edge of the site, extending from the railroad bed toward Stony Run. The Baltimore Washington Parkway is located about 850 m (2,788.7 ft) south of the Power Line site; the Patapsco River is located approximately 1,100 m (3,608.9 ft) to the north.

Lewis Phelps initially identified the Power Line site in 1972 (Clark 1973:1). The Anne Arundel County Archeological Society, under the direction of Wayne Clarke and Lewis Phelps, conducted a non-systematic surface survey and limited test excavations at the site in 1974 (Clark 1975). Accokeek Net impressed ceramics and shell tempered ceramics; lithic debitage; a projectile point; a biface; and fire-cracked rock were recovered from a narrow remnant of the site that had not been disturbed by gravel mining activities or soil erosion. Fred Kinsey re-located the site in 1978 during a Phase I cultural resources survey in advance of the construction of I-195 (Kinsey 1978). Kinsey conducted limited shovel testing and determined the site would not be adversely affected by construction of the power line; no further work was recommended.

Currently, the only intact portion of the site is a narrow wooded section of the terrace between the old Emmitsburg road and bluff edge along the river. Although construction of the power-lines does not appear to have impacted the site, an extensively used ATV trail has impacted the southern portion of the site and a runoff gully has eroded the terrace on the northern side of the site. The deeply incised old Emmitsburg road, currently an unimproved two track that parallels the Penn Central railway, crosses through the eastern portion of the site. The overall condition of the site is unknown, but the site has the potential of major disturbance from soil erosion and recreational use of the area.

DISNEY FARM (18AN264) is a Woodland period base camp located on a low terrace along the eastern bank of Deep Run Creek. The Baltimore Washington Parkway lies approximately 121.9 m (400 ft) east of the site; Race Road lies about the same distance to

the west. The intersection of Hanover Road and Race Road is located approximately 609.6 m (2,000 ft) south. Richard Stearns initially identified the Disney Farm site in 1929 (McNamara 1977:23). Norma A. Baumgartner later conducted a non-systematic surface survey of the site in the 1970s (MHT Site Files). At that time, disturbances to the site included plowing and past mining activity. The site is currently situated within a wooded area, on a low terrace adjacent to Deep Run Creek. An unnamed tributary of Deep Run is included within in the southern portion of the site. Vegetation is mixed hardwoods with a sparse understory. The landform on which the site is located appears stable and no recent disturbance to the site was observed. The current condition of the site is unknown.

INTERSECTION (18AN400) is a short-term resource procurement site that was occupied during the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland. The site is located on a low terrace along the eastern edge of Deep Run creek, immediately north of Hanover Road. Ray Korman identified the site in the early 1970s (MHT Site Files). Garrow & Associates re-identified the site in 1980 during a Phase I level cultural resources survey (Garrow et al. 1980). These surveys have yielded Late Archaic and Early Woodland projectile points. The site area is currently wooded and is located on a low terrace west of a residential area and south of an unnamed tributary of Deep Run. The area of the site was not visibly disturbed, but the terrace appears to be subject to flooding. The condition of the site is unknown.

FIELD D (18AN405) is a Woodland period artifact scatter located on a high terrace between the Patapsco River and River Road and adjacent to a small pond. The intersection of River Road and Nursery Road is approximately 853.4 m (2,800 ft) to the east; the Patapsco River is approximately 426.7 m (1,400 ft) north of the center of the site. An abandoned railroad bed passes through the center of the site, along the boundary of Patapsco Valley State Park. The portion of the site lying on the southeastern side of the rail bed is located beyond the park boundaries. T. D. Jones first identified the site (MHT Site Files). Norma Baumgartner of the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, conducted a non-systematic surface survey of the site in the 1970s (MHT Site Files). The site area is currently maintained as a wooded area adjacent to River Road. An abandoned railroad bed crosses through the central portion of the site and is the only visible disturbance. The artificial pond is depicted on the 1957 Relay, Maryland quadrangle, but is not depicted on the 1927 quadrangle and may be the result of gravel mining activity. With the exception of the presence of the railroad bed, the site is not visibly disturbed. The condition of the site is unknown.

TDJ – FIELD X (18BA154) is a prehistoric artifact scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site extends for approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) along the northern bank of the Patapsco River in the area of the Baltimore Beltway (I-695) and River Road. Both roadways cross through the site area. The Tunnel Thruway (I-895) extends along the northern edge of the site, while the Baltimore Washington Parkway (I-295) is located approximately 152.4 m (500 ft) east of the site. A small portion of the site extends to the north of the Thruway and is located beyond the current boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park. Wades North (18BA90), a prehistoric lithic scatter, is located within the southwestern boundary of TDJ-Field X. Talbot Jones first identified TDJ-Field X in 1900, and reported a number of lithic and ceramic artifacts, including axes, gorgets, and mortars (McNamara 1977:27). K. Quinn and D. Schultz of the Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning visited the site in 1980 and conducted a non-systematic surface survey (MHT Site Files).

TDJ-Field X is currently maintained as a combination of open fields and wooded areas that extend along a low riverine terrace between bank of the Patapsco River and the Harbor Tunnel Thruway. Numerous disturbances were identified within the site boundaries. An overhead power line corridor crosses through the northern portion of the site and is paralleled by an ATV trail, which extends beyond the site area. An artificial pond, most likely a relic gravel pit, is located immediately east of Hammonds Ferry Road along the river edge. An earthen berm parallels the Hammonds Ferry Road to the east. The overall condition of the site is unknown, but there is high potential of major disturbance from gravel mining activities, road and utility construction, and general use of the area.

TDJ-FIELD O (18BA155) is a prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site extends for approximately 1.5 km (0.9 mi) along a low terrace located approximately 250 m (820.2 ft) north of the Patapsco River. The Harbor Tunnel Thruway (I-895) extends through the southern portion of the site. The part of the site lying north of the Thruway is located beyond the current boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park. An industrial complex abuts the site on the north. Herbert's Run bounds the site on the west, while Transway Road forms the eastern boundary of the site. K.Quinn and D. Schultz visited this site in 1980 and conducted a non-systematic surface survey (MHT Site Files). Projectile points and lithic debitage, including jasper and rhyolite flakes, were observed. The portion of the site lying north of the Thruway has been destroyed by the construction of the Thruway and an adjacent industrial complex. To the south of the Thruway, the site is currently maintained in a combination of open fields and dense low scrub. This portion of the site consists of a narrow strip of land between the Thruway and an unnamed lake located north of the Patapsco River. Observed disturbances include a gravel two-track road and an overhead power-line that parallels the Thruway.

WADES NORTH (18BA90) is a prehistoric lithic scatter that likely dates from the Late Archaic through the Woodland periods. Situated on the northern floodplain of the Patapsco River, the site extends to the east and west of the Baltimore Beltway (I-695), where that roadway crosses the Patapsco River. River Road is located along the eastern boundary of the site; the Patapsco River forms the southern boundary of the site. Wades North is located within the southwestern quadrant of prehistoric archeological site 18BA154 (TDJ-Field X), which was identified by Talbot Jones in 1900. Talbot Jones identified Wades North that same year and observed a number of ground stone tools and ceramic artifacts along the river bank (McNamara 1977:25). Richard Stearns later visited the site. In 1980, K. Quinn and D. Shultz of the Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning re-visited the stie(MHT Site Files).

Wades North is currently maintained as a wooded area that includes an area of wetland vegetation along the riverbank. Only the southwestern quadrant of the site, which lies west of the Baltimore Beltway (I-895) is located within the boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park. The only visible disturbance within the park boundaries was a two-track road that paralleled the river, roughly bisecting the site. The portion of the site lying outside the park boundaries appears to be heavily disturbed from past construction activities, including interchange ramps between the Baltimore Beltway and the Harbor Tunnel Thruway. The condition of the site is unknown.

HIGH HERBERT (18BA91) is a prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation that is located at the confluence of Herbert Run and the Patapsco River. The site is situated on the southeastern terminus of a finger ridge that extends along the western side of Herbert Run. The Harbor Tunnel Thruway (I-895) is located less then 50 m (164 ft) north of the site. The Penn Central Railway crosses the Thruway approximately 243.8 m (800 ft) west of the site. Talbot Jones initially identified the site, which was later visited by Richard Stearns (MHT Site Files). Wayne Clark visited High Herbert in 1971 and indicated the site had been destroyed by placement of a power line tower on the site location (McNamara 1977:26). K. Quinn and D. Shultz of the Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning later visited the site in 1980 (MHT Site Files). This site is mapped as located on the northern boundary of Patapsco Valley State Park and lies partially outside park boundaries. The site was not visited during the current assessment of previously identified archeological sites. The condition of the site is unknown.

SCHULTZ FARM #1 (18HO203) is a multi-component prehistoric site that includes the location of a nineteenth-century dwelling. Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic and Early Woodland prehistoric occupation components have been identified at Shultz Farm, which has been characterized as a short-term resource procurement and transitory campsite dating from the Early to Middle Holocene (10,000 to 3,000 yrs B.P.) (Polglase et al. 1994). The site encompasses portions of the floodplain, terrace slope, and T2 terrace adjacent to Shallow Run, a tributary of Deep Run. The Baltimore Washington Parkway is located approximately 550 m (1,804.5 ft) southeast of the site. The intersection of Hanover Road and Race Road is located approximately 215 m (700 ft) east. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway crosses Hanover Road about 243.8 m (800 ft) northeast of the site.

The site was identified during a Phase 1B survey for the proposed MD 100 Wetland Mitigation Project (Barse 1993). Goodwin & Associates conducted a Phase II evaluation of the site in 1993 and identified two distinct occupational phases (Polglase et al. 1994). An Early Holocene age component identified on the floodplain was focused on the procurement and early stage processing of locally obtained lithic materials. A second, undated component identified on the terrace represented later stage lithic processing. Limited artifact quantities and diversity, and questionable integrity of the floodplain component resulted in the recommendation that Shultz Farm did not possess the qualities necessary for recommendation to the National Register of Historic Places. MHT concurred with these recommendations. The site area is currently maintained as an artificial wetland area created by the Maryland State Highway Administration. The creation of the wetland area has completely destroyed the site.

MIDDLE HANOVER (18HO5) is a short-term resource procurement camp that dates from the Early Archaic, Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. The site is situated on the site of a gently sloping hill adjacent to an unnamed tributary of Deep Run. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway is located approximately 121.9 m (400 ft) west. Wayne Clark visited the site in 1970 and conducted a non-systematic surface survey of the site, which was located within an active agricultural field (MHT Site Files). Observed artifacts included axes, projectile points, ceramic artifacts and a drill (McNamara 1977:28). At the time of Clark's visit, road construction appeared to have disturbed the northern extent of the site.

The current location of the Middle Hanover site, as determined by MHT Site Files data, extends across the floodplain of the unnamed tributary and includes the hill slope and a portion of the crest of a high terrace adjacent to the tributary. Only the portion of the site located on the terrace appears to be within the boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park. The floodplain is wooded with mixed deciduous trees and light undergrowth. Planted nursery saplings are present on the high terrace, within the formerly open field. Past plowing and the planting of the saplings is the only visible disturbance to the site area observed within the park boundaries. The floodplain area was not visibly disturbed. The condition of the site is unknown.

UPPER DEEP RUN WEST (18HO31) is a prehistoric site of unknown temporal affiliation located on the floodplain and hill slope adjacent to Deep Run, a tributary of the Patapsco River. Deep Run bounds the site to the east, while the Baltimore and Ohio Railway bounds the site to the west. Race Road crosses through the eastern portion of the site and forms the western boundary of Patapsco Valley State Park. Upper Deep Run West was identified in the 1970s during a non-systematic survey conducted by Norma Baumgartner of the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology. The majority of the site lies west of Race Road and is located beyond the boundaries of the park. The portion of the site lying east of Race Road is maintained currently as a wetland area. The only visible disturbance was along Race Road. The site condition is unknown.

LOWER DEEP RUN WEST (18HO33) a prehistoric site of unknown temporal affiliation located on the floodplain and hill slope adjacent to Deep Run, a tributary of the Patapsco River. The site is located approximately 40 m (131.2 ft) north of the intersection of Hanover Road and Race Road. Race Road crosses through the approximate center of the site and is located slightly west of the western boundary of Patapsco Valley State Park. Talbot Jones first identified Lower Deep Run West in 1902 (McNamara 1977:30). Richard Stearns later visited the site in 1949 (Conrad 1976:16). Geoffrey Conrad of the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, visited the site in 1976 and conducted a non-systematic surface survey of the site area, reporting that construction of a dwelling and car dealership had destroyed the site (Conrad 1976: 16).

Only the eastern extent of the Lower Deep Run West site, as determined by MHT Site Files data, appears to be within the boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park. The portion of the site lying west of Race Road beyond the park boundaries appears to have been destroyed by construction of an auto body shop, a residence, a drainage ditch and an underground waterline. The portion of site east of Race Road extends across an expansive floodplain of Deep Run and, with the exception of possible plowing, is not visibly disturbed. The floodplain is wooded with mixed aged deciduous trees and moderately dense undergrowth. A

seasonal tributary of Deep Run crosses through the southeastern portion of the site, on the floodplain. The condition of the site within the park boundaries is unknown.

PATAPSCO FLATS (18HO34) is a Late Archaic short-term resource procurement camp located on the southern floodplain of the Patapsco River. The site is situated east of an unnamed tributary of the Patapsco, approximately 160 m (524.9 ft) north of the Harbor Tunnel Thruway and approximately 200 m (656.2 ft) east of Levering Avenue. The Patapsco River is located about 100 m (328.1 ft) north. Wayne Clark of the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, visited Patapsco Falls in 1972, observing a projectile point and several lithic tools on the surface (McNamara 1977:35; MHT Site Files). Geoffrey Conrad re-visited the site in 1975 and indicted the site had been destroyed by the construction of "several small commercial buildings" (Conrad 1976:19). MHT Site Files data indicates that all but the southern boundary of the site lies beyond the limits of Patapsco Valley State Park. The portion of the site lying beyond the park boundaries appears to have been destroyed by the construction of a self-storage facility, a roadway, and an overhead power line. The portion of the site within the park boundaries is currently inundated. Although the extent of disturbances cannot be assessed without testing, the site has most likely been destroyed by modern construction.

LOWER HANOVER (18HO4) is an Archaic and Woodland period short-term resource procurement camp situated on the gently sloping side of a finger ridge located west of the confluence of Deep Run with the Patapsco River. The site partially extends into a wetland area located on the floodplain of Deep Run southwest of the creek confluence. The Patapsco River is located approximately 100 m (328.1 ft) northeast of the site and Deep Run lies approximately the same distance southeast of the site. The intersection of Furnace Avenue and Race Road is located within the northeastern boundary of the Lower Hanover site. Race Road extends southeast from the road intersection, bisecting the site. Furnace Avenue continues across the northeastern boundary of the site. Residential housing along both roads has extended through the site area and at least three dwellings are mapped within the site boundaries.

Richard Stearns identified the Lower Hanover site in 1949 and collected a number of projectile points, ground stone tools, fragments of steatite, and ceramic artifacts (Stearns 1949:3). Willard Morgan in 1966 and Wayne Clark in the early 1970s visited the site (MHT Site Files). Geoffrey Conrad (1976:18) visited the site in 1975-1976 and reported a small quantity of lithic debitage was visible on the surface of a backyard garden. Approximately one-half of the Lower Hanover site is currently located within the boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park. The portion of the site lying south of Race Road is beyond the park boundaries and appears to have been destroyed by construction of several buildings and a parking lot. Within the park boundaries, a gravel surfaced employee parking lot for the Elkridge Inn extends across a portion of the site. A residential lawn extends across the remainder of the site within the park boundaries. Although disturbance to the site in most areas appears to be moderate (10-60 per cent), the extent of disturbances cannot be assessed without testing. The condition of the site is unknown.

FIELD B-TD JONES (18HO56) is a prehistoric site with unknown temporal affiliation. The site is situated on the southern floodplain of the Patapsco River, slightly west of the Harbor Tunnel Thruway (I-895) and Route 1 interchange. Route 1 crosses through the eastern portion of the site. The Harbor Tunnel Thruway crosses through the center of the site. The terminus of Main Street, just east of Route 1, is also included within the site area, near the eastern end of the site. Levering Avenue roughly parallels the southern boundary of the site but is not included within the site boundary. Prehistoric site 18HO34 is located along the northwestern boundary of the site, between Field B and the Patapsco River.

Talbot Jones first identified Field B in 1901, reporting the site to contain "a large amount of cultural material" (McNamara 1977:36). Norma Baumgartner later visited the site in the 1970s, conducting a non-systematic surface survey (MHT Site Files). Only a small portion of the site that is located along the western edge of the embankment for the Harbor Tunnel Thruway is located within the boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park. In this area, landscaping associated with the Thruway has created an

artificial, low-lying area that has become inundated by an unnamed tributary of Deep Run and is currently a wetland area. The portion of the site lying beyond the park boundaries appears to have been destroyed by construction of roadways, residential and commercial buildings, and parking lots. The extent of disturbances within the site area cannot be assessed without testing. The condition of the site is unknown, with the potential of major disturbance to complete destruction beyond the park boundaries.

FIELD "PIT" – TD JONES (18HO59) is a prehistoric site with an unknown prehistoric affiliation. The site is situated on an upland ridge, approximately 100 m (328.1 ft) northwest of Deep Run. The intersection of Race Road and Church Avenue is located approximately 70 m (229.7 ft) northeast of the site. Church Avenue extends along the eastern boundary of the site. A residential housing development extends along both sides of Church Avenue and is partially included within the site area. Talbot Jones identified the Field Pit site in 1901 and reported a limited number of prehistoric artifacts, including several Late Archaic period broad spears, on the ground surface (McNamara 1977:31). Norma Baumgartner visited the site in the 1970s, conducting a non-systematic surface survey (MHT Site Files). In his description of the site in 1977, McNamara (1977:31) concluded that the majority of the site appeared to have been destroyed by residential construction. The majority of the Field Pit site currently lies outside of the boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park. Only the northwestern third of the site, which encompasses a wooded wetland area lies within the park boundaries. This portion of the site exhibited dense undergrowth but was not visibly disturbed and cannot be assessed without testing. The portion of the site located beyond the park boundaries lies within an area of mixed residential housing and industrial or commercial buildings. The overall condition of the site is unknown, with the potential of moderate (10-60 per cent) disturbance in areas currently developed as residential or commercial areas.

ELEYSVILLE ROCK SHELTER I (18HO10) is a Middle to Late Woodland period rock shelter identified along the moderately sloping western face of an upland ridge overlooking an unnamed tributary of the Patapsco River. Situated along the southern bank of the river, the site is also known as Daniels Rock Shelter I (McNamara 1977:50). Eleysville Rock Shelter II (18HO11) is located less than 50 m (164 ft) west of the site, on the western side of the unnamed tributary but within the same topographic setting. A two-track road extending from Daniels Road traverses the Patapsco River floodplain approximately 70 m (229.7 ft) north of the site. The town of Daniels is located about 500 m (1,640.4 ft) north of the site.

J.D. McGuire first identified the rock shelter in 1879, observing a number of lithic tools and shell-tempered ceramic artifacts within the natural rock cave (McNamara 1977:50). Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, visited the site in 1971 (MHT Site Files). The site is currently located within a popular hiking area within a wooded section of Patapsco Valley State Park. Visitation by hikers has caused an unknown amount of disturbance to the site. The extent of disturbance cannot be assessed without testing and the condition of the site is unknown.

ELEYSVILLE ROCK SHELTER II (18HO11), also known as Daniels Rock Shelter II, is a prehistoric rock shelter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site is located on the western side of an unnamed tributary of the Patapsco River, approximately 50 m (164 ft) west of Eleysville Rock Shelter I (18HO10). The rock shelter is situated on the moderately sloping eastern face of an upland ridge overlooking the unnamed tributary. The Patapsco River is located approximately 70 m (229.7 ft) north of the site. A two-track road extending from Daniels Road traverses the Patapsco River floodplain approximately 80 m (262.5 ft) north of the site. The town of Daniels is located about 520 m (1,706 ft) north of the site.

J.D. McGuire first identified the rock shelter in 1879, observing a number of lithic tools and shell-tempered ceramic artifacts within the natural rock cave (McNamara 1977:51). Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, visited the site in 1971 (MHT Site Files). The site is currently located within a popular hiking area within a wooded section of Patapsco Valley State Park. Visitation by hikers has caused an unknown amount of disturbance to the site. The extent of disturbance cannot be assessed without testing and the condition of the site is unknown.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2290
BA-3003
CARR-1662
HO-759

Name Patapsco Valley State Park ~~BA-3003, CARR-1662,~~
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 10

CAMELS DEN ROCK SHELTER (18HO09) is a prehistoric rock shelter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site is located along the northeastern face of a moderately to steeply sloping finger ridge that extends along the southern bank of the Patapsco River. Numerous unnamed tributaries dissect the ridge face, including one located approximately 50 m (164 ft) east of the rock shelter. Davis Tunnel along the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is located approximately 420 m (1,378 ft) east of Camels Den on the same side of the river. The confluence of Davis Branch and the Patapsco River occurs approximately 600 m (1,968.5 ft) north of the site, along the western (or southern) side of the river.

Camels Den was most likely identified during the early 1900s. The rock shelter is reported to be situated approximately 6 m (20 ft) above the Patapsco River and to have an opening measuring at least 2.4 m (8 ft) in height and 4.5 m (15 ft) in length (McNamara 1977:58). Citing a survey conducted by Mumma in 1946, McNamara (1977:58) indicates that Camels Den has been the subject of at least three amateur archeological excavations since its identification. The M.M.H.S. Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland visited the site in 1973, completing the site form currently on file at MHT. The site is currently located within a wooded area and appears to be in stable condition. The site is not visibly disturbed and the extent of past archeological excavations cannot be assessed without testing. With the exception of these past disturbances, the condition of the site is good.

WOODSTOCK CAVE (18HO06) is Late Archaic or Early Woodland period rock shelter identified along the southern bank of the Patapsco River, west of the Town of Woodstock. The site is situated on the steeply sloping northern face of a broad finger ridge that extends along the southern side of the river. Woodstock Road crosses the Patapsco River approximately 250 m (820.2 ft) east of the site. Eleanor Wilcox of the Archeological Society of Maryland visited the rock shelter in 1966, completing the site form currently on file at the MHT. Joseph McNamara (1977:57), describing an undated survey conducted by the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, reported that all artifacts recovered from the cave have been found "on the slope in front of the cave."

The site is currently located within a wooded area near a hiking trail through Patapsco Valley State Park. A few beverage cans were observed within the cave entrance. Visitation by hikers has caused an unknown amount of disturbance to the site. The extent of disturbance cannot be assessed without testing and the condition of the site is unknown.

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

East of Elkridge

The former BOLLOCK PROPERTY is located at 6037 Race Road in Anne Arundel County. The property once operated as a garden center and contains three built resources: a house/office, a barn, and a storage building. The construction dates of these buildings are ca. 1950 (USGS Relay 1950). The buildings are linked by deteriorated blacktop parking lot. The former fields surrounding the buildings are abandoned and overgrown with grasses and bushy vegetation.

The house/office is a one-story, two-bay building that rests on concrete-block piers. The wood-frame building is clad with sheets of plywood with wood battens over the joints. A doorway is located off center on the east elevation; the door is missing. A single window opening is located in the east elevation and three openings are located in the north and south elevations. The windows are missing glazing. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. A full-façade one-story porch on a concrete slab spans the east elevation. Square wood posts support the shed roof. The vacant building is in poor condition. The window and door units are missing. Vegetation is growing up the sides of the building. Porch railings are broken and paint failure is evident.

The barn is located southeast of the house. The one-story, six-bay, wood-frame barn rests on a concrete sill. The walls are clad with sheets of plywood with wood battens over the joints. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. A wide door opening is located in the north gable end. A single doorway and five, one-light fixed windows are located along west elevation. The abandoned building is in poor condition. Deterioration and paint failure are evident on the wood siding. The roof over the south end of the building has collapsed. The side wall is bending outward where the roof has collapsed. The window panes are broken.

A low, one-story, concrete-block storage building is located north of the house. The concrete-block building rests on a stuccoed brick foundation, possibly incorporating the foundation of an older building formerly on the

property. The building is roofed with a flat concrete slab that overhangs the front (east) elevation by approximately 2 feet. A door opening occupies the east elevation and two window openings are located in each north and south elevation. The building is in poor condition. Cracks are evident in the mortar joints of the brick and concrete-block walls. The stucco is cracking. The window and door units are missing. The concrete slab roof is sagging. Trash and debris are evident in the interior of the building.

Elkridge to Hollofield

The former WHITING PROPERTY is located at 2501 Frederick Road (US Rte 29/40) in Baltimore County and is accessed by a farm road. The property includes two twentieth-century houses and a variety of agricultural outbuildings dating from the early to mid-twentieth century. The oldest buildings on the property are a smokehouse and a carriage house. These outbuildings may have been associated with a large nineteenth-century stone house that no longer stands on the property.

The ca. 1935 Whiting House is a wood-frame, one-story farmhouse that rests on a stucco-covered, concrete-block foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The main entry is a centered, metal door with a metal storm door. The dwelling has various types of windows, including double-hung, wood sash, six-over-six-light units with slip sills; three-light awning windows; and, small wood-frame windows in the attic gable ends. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt and fiberglass shingles. Three gable dormers span the northwestern roof plane. The southeastern roof plane features two gable dormers joined by a shed roof that spans that area between the dormers. A brick chimney is located slightly off-center on the roof ridge. A central one-bay porch shelters the door. The front-facing porch gable roof is supported on Tuscan columns. The porch rests on a concrete slab and is accessed by brick stairs. A recently-added pressure-treated, wood deck and above ground pool are located off the southwest elevation. A small gabled addition projects from the northwest elevation. The entry is a wood, nine-light door with a metal storm door. This entry opens to a pressure-treated stoop and gabled hood. The condition of this residence is good. Paint on the trim is failing.

A north-facing chicken coop, constructed during the second half of the twentieth century, is located southwest of the Whiting House. This wood-frame, one-story coop is circular and rests on a wood sill foundation on the ground. The exterior cladding is cedar shingle and wood boards. The exterior is reinforced with metal rods in the style of barrel hoops. The conical roof is sheathed in fiberglass and asphalt shingles. The eave has exposed rafter ends. The main entry is an empty, wood doorframe. The windows are three, equidistant double-hung, metal-sash units. The condition of this coop is poor. It exhibits a pronounced lean. The windows were improperly tacked on the exterior, and wood elements are deteriorating.

A small, square office building, constructed during the mid-twentieth century, is located southeast of the farm road southwest of the Whiting House. This one-story, wood-frame office rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior cladding is horizontal siding. The concave pyramidal roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney located flush with the rear interior wall has collapsed into the interior. The cornice is boxed. The main entry is an off-center wood door. The windows are wood-sash, double-hung, six-over-six-light, double-hung windows with lug sills on the north and south elevations and six-light awning windows covered with chicken wire that are located on the east and west elevations. The condition of the office is poor. The rear wall is

collapsing. The building exhibits a pronounced lean. The chimney has collapsed. Paint has failed. Window glazing is broken and lights are missing. The front door is broken. All wood elements on the walls and roof exhibit deterioration.

A two-story smokehouse, constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, is located southeast of the office. This massive, east-facing, dressed stone smokehouse was constructed into a hill slope. The east elevation is one story while the west elevation is two stories. The hip roof is sheathed in wood shingles; the boxed cornice has deteriorated. The jigsawn fascia is still apparent. The main entries are wood doorframes located on opposing elevations. The lower floor doorframe is centered while the upper floor doorframe is off-center. One four-panel wood door in the east elevation remains. Window openings are small, approximately ten-inch by four-inch wood-framed voids covered with chicken wire. An interior brick hearth is located in the lower level on the northwest interior corner. The condition of the smokehouse is poor. The mortar is heavily eroded. The roofing has caved into the interior. A door is missing. Insects have heavily infested this smokehouse.

A carriage barn is located west of the two-story smokehouse. The wood-frame, late nineteenth or early twentieth-century carriage barn rests on a stone wall and a brick wall foundation. The carriage barn was constructed into a hill slope. The north elevation is a one story while the south elevation is two stories. The exterior is clad in wood, drop siding. The main entries are large, open, carriage bays overhung with a shed roof. Windows include wood-sash, six-over-six-light, double-hung units with slip sills. The gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles and the cornice is boxed. A ventilator is located on the central area of the ridge. The gable ends feature returns. A two-story, wood-frame and brick addition has been constructed to the rear of this barn. The addition rests on a brick foundation and has a shed roof. An exterior brick chimney is located on the rear elevation. Wood doors are obstructed from view and windows are wood-sash, six-over-six-light, double-hung units with slip sills. The condition of the barn is poor. The barn is heavily overgrown. Most wood elements exhibit deterioration. Doors and lights are missing. Paint has failed.

A large, early to mid-twentieth century hay barn is located west of the carriage barn. The wood-frame hay barn faces southeast. The exterior cladding is board-and-batten wood siding. The gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Vents have been installed in the gable ends. The main entries are open bays. A shed roof has been constructed around the perimeter of the barn. Wood poles support the shed roof. Many bays are open but some areas are walled in with wood boards. The condition of this barn is fair. Areas are overgrown. The wood siding exhibits deterioration, some areas of cladding having fallen away. Paint has failed and mortar has eroded out of the stone foundation. The main gable roof exhibits deterioration, but the roof of the post-in-ground addition appears solid.

The ca. 1940 Whiting II house is located northwest of the carriage barn in the vicinity of modern horse barns and an equestrian center. The wood-frame, two-story house rests on a rusticated concrete-block and plain concrete-block foundation. The exterior cladding is asbestos shingles. The main entry is a wood, four-panel door with a four-light fanlight and an eight-light wooden storm door. A single-bay, pressure-treated porch with hipped roof and brick and slab steps shelters the front door. Windows are wood-sash, six-over-six-light, double-hung window units with wood screens and slip sills. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick, exterior chimney is located off the north gable-end. The cornice is boxed. Vents were installed in the upper gable ends. A wide,

cellar door is located on the south elevation. A two-story addition was added to the rear of the main block. The foundation is stucco-covered concrete block. The walls, roof and windows in the addition are of the same material as the main block. The rear door is a wood, nine-light unit with eight-light, two-panel wood storm door. Stone and concrete steps approach the rear door. A concrete step is inscribed with "GINY 1872." A single-story ell addition was constructed south of the rear addition. This shed-roof addition has a concrete-block foundation, a full-width, pressure-treated wood deck covered by a shed roof with brick steps. The condition of this residence is good. Some asbestos siding is cracked. Paint is failing on windows and some wood elements exhibit deterioration.

Hollofield to Woodstock

The former GETTINGS FARMSTEAD is located at 8112 Johnnycake Road in Baltimore County near the Pickall park area. The mid-nineteenth century farmstead includes a dwelling, a summer house, a springhouse, two barns, and a shed. The buildings were constructed between ca. 1840 and ca. 1920. The farmstead stands at the top of a gently sloping hill and is set back a moderate distance from the road. The buildings are arranged in linear fashion and are surrounded by forest and overgrown agricultural fields. A stream runs east to west through the property. The property appeared on Sidney's 1850 map along Journeycake Road; the resident was labeled "Stinchcomb." John Stinchcomb lived in a nearby dwelling east of the Gettings Farmstead and owned land south of the farm. As an agricultural complex, the Gettings Farmstead retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Gettings House faces south on a hillside, with forests to the rear and west. The dwelling's depiction on the 1850 map and its materials suggest that the house was constructed ca. 1840. The wood-frame, L-shaped house consists of a two-story, five-bay main block with a two-story rear wing on the west end. The main block and the rear wing have gable roofs. A one-story, shed-roof, wood-frame addition is located at the intersection of the main block and rear wing. The five bays of the main block are irregularly spaced. The west end of the front (south) elevation is elongated, suggesting that the original house was a three-bay building that was later expanded to five bays. The original house may be constructed of logs. A center gable peak was added to the front elevation at some time following the expansion.

The main block rests on an irregularly coursed, but smoothly finished, stone foundation. An above-grade basement is visible on the front elevation. The exterior walls of the main block are clad with asbestos shingles applied in a diamond pattern. These shingles cover drop wood siding. The roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing and has an enclosed soffit. A corbelled brick interior chimney rises from each gable end of the main block. The main entry is centrally located on the front elevation. The half-glass wood door is crowned by a two-light transom. The main block features a combination of wood-frame and metal-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows. A full-width front porch supported by chamfered wood columns spans the front elevation. The wood balustrade features jigsaw ornamentation. The porch has a wood floor and wood steps. Log posts support the porch floor from the ground level. The exposed basement wall under the porch has two asymmetrically placed, four-panel wood doors and three wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung, sash windows.

The rear wing rests on a rubble-stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles applied in a diamond pattern. The roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. A corbelled brick interior chimney rises on the rear (north) gable elevation. Windows are a combination of wood-frame and metal-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units.

The foundation of the one-story addition is not visible. Exterior walls are clad with vertical boards. Windows are paired, six-over-six light sliding units. The wood door features four lights over three horizontal wood panels. A wood deck is located at the intersection of the main block and the addition. The Gettings House is enrolled in the curatorship program and is in good condition. A mortar crack is evident on the front-elevation foundation wall. Some front windows have broken panes, deterioration, and paint failure. The front porch floor has loose and missing boards; the underdecking also has missing boards. The porch stair railing was being replaced at the time of survey. Paint failure is evident on some asbestos shingles and the rear-wing eave board.

The Gettings Summer House is located east of the former Gettings House. The building probably served as a summer kitchen and/or servants quarters and was likely constructed in the mid-nineteenth century close to the time when the house was built. The one-and-one-half-story, two-bay stone building faces west. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in plywood; rafters are exposed. The gables are clad in drop wood siding. An interior brick chimney rises at the east gable end. The off-center main entry has a missing door. A flat wood lintel adorns the door opening. Wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows with flat wood lintels are located on the front (west) and side elevations. The window in the front gable has no lintel. The rear (east) gable has two wood-frame, four-over-four-light fixed windows. The building is in fair condition. Vegetation grows close to the foundation. Vines climb along the north exterior wall, and bushes are located along the south and east elevations. The stone walls have eroding mortar and cracked mortar joints. Deterioration and paint failure are evident on the gable drop wood siding and on the window frames. Windows have broken and missing panes. The plywood sheathing does not completely cover the roof, and deterioration is evident in the rafters. The chimney has missing bricks and eroding mortar.

The Gettings Springhouse stands over the stream in front and west of the former Gettings House. The building was probably constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, close to the time that the house was built. The one-and-one-half-story, rectangular stone springhouse faces east. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in asbestos shingles laid in a diamond pattern. Rafters are hand-hewn. A louvered cupola is located off-center on the roof ridge. The front-elevation gable is clad with diamond-pattern asbestos shingles. The rear-elevation gable is clad with horizontal boards. The front elevation contains a centrally located door opening on each story. A vertical beaded-board door is present on the lower level; the upper-level door is missing. Wood window openings with no glazing are located on the north and south elevations and on the rear gable. The front-facing gable extends to shelter a porch on the upper level. The porch has square wood supports, a wood floor, and wood stairs. Stone steps lead to the lower-level door located under the porch. The springhouse is in fair condition. The ground is wet, and trees grow close to the building. Mortar is eroding on the stone walls, and wood siding is missing on the rear gable. Moss is growing on the roof, and some of the asbestos roof shingles are broken. The cupola is askew and has missing and broken louvers. Deterioration of wood elements is evident. The wood porch and steps are unsturdy.

The Gettings Shed is located on a hill east of the former Gettings House, beyond the former Gettings Summer House. The building appears to be a renovated version of a former stone outbuilding that probably dates to the mid-nineteenth century. The one-story, square shed faces south. The walls are roughly coursed stone on the east, west, and north sides. The exterior front wall and paired front doors are clad with T1-11 siding material. The shed roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. There are no window openings. A stone wall covered in concrete and vines extends along the north elevation approximately three feet from the building. The shed is in good condition.

The Gettings Barn 1 is a large bank barn located northeast of the former Gettings House. Materials and construction techniques suggest that the barn was constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The wood-frame, three-bay barn has a gable roof. The barn rests on an irregularly coursed stone foundation. The west-elevation foundation has larger stones laid in rubble fashion. The stone walls extend beyond the barn walls to form the barnyard. The barn features H-bent construction and 4x4-inch square posts. The exterior walls are clad with flush vertical board siding. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Eave boards are present on all elevations. The main entry is centered on the bank (north) elevation; the former sliding track door is missing. The lower portion of the south elevation is enclosed; a series of side-hinged doors provides access. Three ventilation openings with wood louvers occur in triangular placement on the gable ends. Wood-framed, six-light fixed windows are located in the foundation on the west gable end. The barn is in fair condition. Vegetation and vines are growing on exterior walls. Deterioration is evident in structural members, window muntins, vertical board siding, and eave boards. Some vertical boards are missing, and some have faded paint. Some window panes are broken, and some ventilation louvers are falling out or missing. Roofing sheets are missing from the southeast corner.

The Gettings Barn 2 is a small bank barn located east of the former Gettings House, beyond the former Gettings Summer House and the Gettings Shed. The barn's materials suggest that the building was constructed in the early twentieth century. The wood-frame, three-bay barn has a gable roof. The barn rests on a poured-concrete foundation on the east, north, and west elevations. The east-elevation foundation wall extends southward to form a barnyard wall. On the south elevation, large square wood posts set on poured-concrete footers support the upper portion of the barn. The exterior walls of the barn are clad with drop wood siding. The roof is sheathed in asbestos shingles laid in a diamond pattern. Eave boards are present on all elevations. The main entry is centered on the bank (north) elevation. Paired vertical-board wood doors feature decorative metal sliders. The west elevation has a door opening and a foundation opening. A wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window is located in each gable, and three similar windows occur along the south elevation. The windows have narrow wood surrounds. A grassy farm lane runs from west to east along the north side of the barn. The barn is in good condition. Trees are growing close to the building east of the barn. The poured-concrete foundation is cracked on the east elevation. Paint is faded on the wood siding; some split and loose boards are evident. Deterioration is evident on the wood siding and the eave boards. One of the wood posts on the south elevation appears to be spliced, and one has insect damage. Some of the asbestos roof shingles have broken edges.

The former RIDDLE PROPERTY is located off Treys Lane in Howard County between the McKeldin and Hollofield park areas. The property's former address is 10118 Green Clover Drive, and it appears that the driveway recently became the new Treys Lane. A mid-twentieth century house and barn stand in a cleared area at

the bottom of a dirt road that leads off Treys Lane. Two small sheds and a doghouse are also present. Forest surrounds the buildings. A stream flows between the house and barn. The property is vacant and scheduled to be demolished.

The former Riddle House was constructed ca. 1950. The concrete-block, one-story, three-bay house faces southwest. The main entry is located off center on the front elevation. The wood door has three small rectangular lights arranged diagonally at the top. A metal screen door, with screens missing, covers the wood door. The front elevation features a steel-frame, eight-light casement window in the south bay and a wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash window in the west bay. Both windows have concrete sills, and the window in the west bay is covered in plastic. A wood window frame with no lights is present in the front gable. The northwest and southeast elevations have steel-frame casement windows of various sizes with concrete sills. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing, and the gables are clad with asbestos shingles. A brick chimney is located on the southeast slope of the roof, which features a boxed cornice and boxed eaves. Diagonally placed concrete steps with a round metal handrail lead to the front porch, which consists of a concrete-slab floor with half-height concrete-block walls. The porch is located on the south half of the front elevation. A small addition projects from the rear of the house. The rear addition has a shed roof and includes an enclosed porch, similar to the front porch, and a small room on the north side. The exterior walls of the enclosed porch are clad with plywood above the concrete-block base. A metal door accesses the porch. The exterior walls of the small room are covered in stucco, and there is a metal-frame, double awning window. Diagonally placed concrete steps with a round metal handrail lead to a brick and concrete slab that is located behind the addition. A small front yard and a back yard are overgrown with grass and weeds. An oil tank resting on concrete-block supports is located between the two windows on the southeast elevation. The house is in fair condition. Moss and mildew are growing at the bottom of the side and rear elevations. Vines are climbing the front and southeast elevations. Paint is peeling on all elevations. The front wood door is deteriorated at the bottom. The rear metal door is rusting, and there is no doorknob. Most windows have broken or missing panes. Deterioration has resulted in a cornice hole on the southeast elevation. Gutters are filled with debris.

Two small sheds are located on the property, one to the rear of the house and one southeast of the house. These wood-frame sheds have plywood and horizontal wood siding and gambrel roofs with composition roll roofing. A wood doghouse also stands southeast of the house. Wire fences are located behind and southeast of the house.

The former Riddle Barn, located east of the former Riddle House, was constructed ca. 1950. A dirt road from the house leads to the barn, which appears to have been designed for storage and equipment. The wood-frame and concrete-block barn rests on a concrete-block foundation and has a dirt floor. The wood-frame exterior walls are clad with metal; the remaining walls are concrete block. The gable roof has an asymmetrical ridge and is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The gables are clad with vertical wood siding and plywood. The barn has two door openings without doors. One door opening is located on the east elevation and the other on the north elevation. A single window opening without lights is located in the concrete-block foundation on the east elevation. A porch, covered by the barn roof, extends off the east end of the north elevation. The southwest corner of the barn is also open in a fashion similar to a porch. The barn is in fair condition. Moss and mildew are growing near the bottom of the south elevation. The concrete-block foundation on the north elevation has a large

vertical crack. Some of the wood siding in the gables is loose or missing. The door opening on the east elevation has extensive insect damage in the sill. The metal roof is severely rusted and bent in some locations.

IVY HILL (MIHP # HO-410) is located along a dirt farm lane at 1201 Driver Road in Howard County near the McKeldin park area. The complex comprises the main stone dwelling (former Steiner House 2), the wood-frame former Steiner House 1, four barns, a stable, a smokehouse, a stone well, the ruins of the former Steiner House 3 property, and various unidentified foundations. The Hopkins 1878 atlas depicted William Davis as resident of Ivy Hill. As an agricultural complex, the surviving buildings (with the exception of Steiner House 1) and the stone well retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The principal house, Ivy Hill (former Steiner House 2), overlooks former fields that are overgrown. The mowed lawn features large trees. A circular dirt-and-gravel driveway leads to the dwelling. The house was constructed during the early nineteenth century as indicated by a date stone located under the chimney on the northwest gable. The stone reads "General N. Marriot 1811." The finely finished, stone residence faces southwest and rises two-stories, terminating in a gable roof. The house is five bays wide by one room deep. The dressed stone walls have visible tool and drill marks and feature large stone quoins. The roof is sheathed in slate. Twin, interior brick chimneys are located at each gable end. Metal cages are positioned over the chimney flues. The cornice is boxed along the front and rear elevations. A raking board completes the gable ends; the gable eaves are flush with the wall. The centered main entry on the front (southwest) elevation contains a six-panel wood door. The doorway features a recessed entry, stone lintel and stone step. A concrete slab front patio spans three bays and is approached by a single step. The windows are wood-frame, double-hung sash units installed on the front and rear elevations. The first floor windows are six-over-six-light units, while the second story windows are six-over-three-light units. The windows feature simple wood surrounds, stone lintels, and wood slip sills. Wood-frame, four-light twin windows are located in the southeast gable attic; one gable window has been boarded over. It appears that the southeast gable elevation was previously dismantled and reconstructed, possibly to repair the interior chimney. The northwest gable end is blind. A four-light, wood-panel door is centrally located in a recessed entry on the rear (northeast) elevation. This door is directly opposite the front entry. A concrete-block cellar entry is located off the northwest bay of the rear elevation. A small square slab is located below a former rear door installed in a former window frame in the southeast bay; the opening has been restored to a window. A doorway is located on the second floor above this window opening. Ivy Hill is enrolled in the curatorship program. The house is in good condition and is in the process of rehabilitation. The foundation mortar appears to be eroding slightly. The southeast gable wall exhibits cracking mortar. Shutters and storm windows have been removed but metal hinges and braces remain. Paint failure is evident on wood elements. Stucco or whitewash on the northwest gable has been almost totally removed. The front porch slab is eroding and cracked.

The Smokehouse is located northeast of and behind the main residence. The smokehouse faces southwest. Materials and use suggest that the building was constructed in the nineteenth century. The square smokehouse is constructed of round and hewn logs and has a front-facing gable roof. The log notching is irregular. The stone and concrete chinking has broken window glass mixed into the matrix. The smokehouse rests on a rubble-stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wide vertical boards, and the gables are clad with wide horizontal boards. The walls are blind. The main entry is an empty, half-collapsed, wood doorframe. The roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The cornice is boxed on the side elevations; the roof is flush with the walls on the gables.

Saplings across the interior roof and the interior chinking are blackened. The smokehouse is in poor condition. Three walls have nearly collapsed. The building remains upright because the roof is leaning against a sizeable tree. Foundation mortar is eroded, and wood boards are deteriorated.

A stone and brick foundation is located northwest of the smokehouse and behind the Ivy Hill residence. This small foundation is severely overgrown. Only a few in-situ wall segments of rubble stone are visible. One of the wall segments appears to be a portion of a hearth. The former building may have served as a detached kitchen for the main house; this possibility is supported by the location of the foundation behind the dwelling. Materials and the alleged use of the building suggest that it was constructed in the nineteenth century.

The Stone Well is located south of the main house. This substantial circular well is constructed of rubble stone, suggesting that the structure was built in the nineteenth or early twentieth century. A concrete slab is installed to the northeast. Stone steps approach the well at the intersection of the southeastern slab corner. A manhole with a metal cover is located in the northeast extent of the slab. This cover most likely serves a subterranean well pump. The well is in good condition. The cement between the stones and the slab is eroding. The slab is overgrown with grass and vegetation, but the surrounding area is a mowed and maintained lawn.

A square stone foundation is located southeast of the well and on the opposite side of the driveway that encircles the house. The foundation has some brick included in its makeup. The foundation mortar is so severely eroded that it appears that the stones are dry laid. Tall grass and vegetation obscure the foundation. Materials suggest that the former building was constructed in the nineteenth or early twentieth century.

A concrete-block well/septic tank foundation is located north of the Ivy Hill residence at the intersection of the circular driveway and the farm lane. The small, rectangular foundation is covered with a thin coating of concrete and is capped with a concrete slab. The entire foundation is located in the road cut bank. A manhole cover is located in the southwestern portion of the cap. Brick demolition debris surrounds the foundation, which is in fair condition. The concrete coating is flaking off. The cap is eroding; the bank surrounding the foundation is also eroding. Materials suggest that the former structure was built in the mid-twentieth century.

A row of agricultural outbuildings lines the driveway to the main house. These agricultural outbuildings date from the nineteenth century and early twentieth century and include a several barns, a stable, and some foundations.

The Gable-Fronted Barn is the first in a row of outbuildings nearest the Ivy Hill residence. The barn was not depicted on the 1908 USGS Patapsco quadrangle map for which the survey was completed in 1906; other barns at Ivy Hill did appear on the map. This mapping data and the barn's materials suggest that the building was constructed in the early twentieth century. The barn faces west. The wood-frame, one-and-one-half-story building has a front-facing gable roof; a one-story shed addition projects from the north elevation. The barn was constructed with cut nails, while the addition was built with wire nails. The barn rests on a stone foundation and is clad with board-and-batten siding. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal; the eave features fascia board. The main entry is a double board-and-batten door. An empty, single window frame is centrally located in each gable. A small swinging door on the south side of the west elevation features a staircase leading to the upper

floor. This staircase is located immediately inside the door frame. The shed addition has a stone foundation, board-and-batten siding, and a standing-seam metal roof. Former double doors are now absent from the frames. A deck was added to the northeast corner of the rear (east) elevation of the addition. This deck once adjoined the neighboring building. The barn is in poor condition. The foundation mortar is eroding. The wall boarding is deteriorated, and pieces are broken. Doors and windows are missing. The roofing is rusted, and it appears that a panel may be missing. Fascia segments are missing. The rear elevation is overgrown.

A small stone foundation and cellar hole are located on the northwest side of the farm lane northeast of the gable-fronted barn. This square foundation has been constructed into the road cut bank. The cellar hole is approximately seven feet deep. The foundation is in poor condition. The foundation mortar is eroded, and the walls appear unstable. The foundation is overgrown. Materials suggest that the former structure was built in the nineteenth or early twentieth century.

The Stable is located northeast of the gable-fronted barn along the farm lane. The stable was not depicted on the 1908 USGS Patapsco quadrangle map for which the survey was completed in 1906; some barns at Ivy Hill did appear on the map. This mapping data and the barn's materials and construction techniques suggest that the building was constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century. The wood-frame stable has a post-in-ground foundation system, a gable roof, and open bays on three elevations. The exterior wall on the southwest elevation is clad with vertical board siding; a wood deck adjoins this elevation. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A wood-fenced paddock is located off the northeast elevation. The stable is in fair condition. A few holes and dents in the metal roofing were apparent. The vertical siding and fascia are cracked and deteriorating. Sections of the eave boards are missing.

Frame Bank Barn 1 is located northeast of the stable. The barn was not depicted on the 1908 USGS Patapsco quadrangle map for which the survey was completed in 1906; other barns at Ivy Hill did appear on the map. This mapping data and the barn's materials and construction techniques suggest that the barn was built in the early twentieth century. The wood-frame, two-level barn has a gable roof; a shed addition is located on the slope elevation. The building was constructed with balloon-framing techniques and wire nails. The barn rests on a stone-wall and concrete-wall foundation. Exterior walls are clad with board-and-batten siding. The roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The main entrances are two board-and-batten doors and a single plywood door. A board double door is located in the upper area of the northeast elevation. All windows are empty wood frames. The first floor of the shed addition features an open bay with a loft above. The foundation of the addition consists of lengths of stone wall and areas supported by wood posts that rest on granite block piers. The exterior cladding is board-and-batten siding. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal. Door and window frames have been boarded up. The barn is in poor condition. The roof is intact but rusting. Wood elements, especially along the eave, are deteriorated. Sections of the eave boards are missing. Doors and windows are missing. Siding is broken and missing. The foundation mortar is eroded and crumbling.

A foundation from a collapsed silo is located northeast of Frame Bank Barn 1 and alongside the farm lane. The concrete, circular silo foundation rests upon a concrete slab formed atop a stuccoed stone foundation. The conical roof lies near the foundation; the roof was fashioned of standing-seam metal. The silo foundation is in poor

condition and is eroded and overgrown. The foundation, roof, and a few metal straps are all that remain of the silo. Materials suggest that the former silo was constructed in the mid-twentieth century.

Frame Bank Barn 2 is located northeast of the silo foundation and alongside the farm lane. The barn was not depicted on the 1908 USGS Patapsco quadrangle map for which the survey was completed in 1906; other barns at Ivy Hill did appear on the map. This mapping data and the barn's materials and construction techniques suggest that the barn was built in the early twentieth century. The one-story, hewn-log and wood-frame bank barn has a gable roof. The barn rests on a high stonewall foundation that features areas of finely dressed and coursed stonework. Quoining is apparent, but the stone work is inconsistent throughout the foundation. Empty wood-frame window openings have been installed in areas of the stone foundation. One functional doorway is located on the northwest elevation in the stone foundation under the forebay. The doorway has a heavy stone lintel and sill. Other entrances have been boarded, including the bank entry on the southeast elevation. Exterior walls are clad with board-and-batten siding and vertical board siding. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal; the eave is open. The barn is in fair condition. The foundation mortar is eroding; runoff waters have exposed areas of the foundation that were formerly buried. The stone entry is collapsing. Siding is deteriorating, cracking, and overgrown. The roof exhibits holes due to rust.

Extensive barn ruins are located northeast of Frame Bank Barn 2. These ruins are located along the farm lane after it turns approximately ninety-degree to the southeast. The ruins comprise wood-frame members with cut nails, standing-seam metal, and concrete demolition debris. A large eroded paved area is located between the overgrown pile and the road. Modern dumps are located throughout the immediate area of this former barn. The barn was depicted on the 1908 USGS Patapsco quadrangle map for which the survey was completed in 1906. This mapping data and the surviving materials suggest that the barn was constructed in the nineteenth to early twentieth centuries.

Further along the southeast bend in the road is the site of former Steiner House 3. The demolition pile contains hewn log, wood-frame members, a stone wall, wood siding, brick chimney tumble, and standing-seam metal. The site is in poor condition. Wood elements are deteriorating and becoming overgrown. A grape arbor stands northeast of the debris pile. A small wood-frame shed is located east of the debris pile. The shed is barely visible and has been crushed under a fallen tree. The former dwelling was depicted on the 1908 USGS Patapsco quadrangle map. This mapping data and the surviving materials suggest that the house was constructed in the nineteenth century.

The former Steiner House 1 is located east of the Ivy Hill residence. The ca. 1950 house was not depicted on the 1944 USGS Sykesville quadrangle map for which the aerial photographs were taken in 1943; the house appeared on the 1953 USGS Sykesville quadrangle map that depicted 1953 revisions. The wood-frame dwelling faces south. The house was constructed on the site of an older residence; a large stone chimney was incorporated into the newer house. The irregularly shaped, three-bay dwelling rises a single story on the front (south) elevation and two stories on the rear (north) elevation, creating a salt-box roof. The house rests on a foundation that is partially stone on the west elevation; the foundations of the other elevations are not visible. Exterior walls are clad with stucco and T1-11. The roof is sheathed with asphalt and fiberglass shingles. The roof features an overhanging eave on the front elevation, which has a boxed cornice. Fascia boards have been installed along the eaves on

other elevations. The front roof plane has a shed dormer that contains triple wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. The massive double-sided fieldstone chimney serves both the interior and exterior of the west gable elevation. An exterior brick chimney with a clay pipe is located on the east gable elevation. Two main entries are symmetrically located on the front elevation. The east entry contains a three-light, two-panel wood door coupled with a metal screen door. The west entry has a wide surround and is fitted with a wood storm door. The front elevation features a full-width, concrete-slab porch resting on a concrete-block foundation. A single-bay, pressure-treated wood stoop supported by four-inch-by-four-inch wood posts is located at a side door on the second floor of the west elevation. Various types of metal-frame, double-hung sash windows have been installed throughout the dwelling. These include six-over-six-light, one-over-one-light, and three-over-one-light units. All windows have wood slip sills. A metal-frame, glass patio door allows access to the west end of the rear elevation. The house is in poor condition. Insects have infested the exterior. Paint has failed, and metal elements are rusting. The gutters are filled with leaf detritus and are sprouting vegetation. The stone chimney mortar is cracked and eroded. The exterior chimney and hearth are sagging and have been repaired with a brick jack arch that is now failing. Doors are missing. The interior suffers from water damage and is moldy. The yard surrounding the house is severely overgrown with high grass.

A large rectangular stone foundation is located east of the Ivy Hill residence and northwest of the Steiner House 1. The foundation is overgrown with grass and hardwoods, and the mortar is eroding. A large stone outcrop located slightly north of this foundation features tool and drill marks on the exposed bedrock faces. Materials suggest that the former building was constructed in the nineteenth or early twentieth century.

The Stone Bank Barn is located southeast of the square stone foundation in a wooded, intermittent stream valley. The barn appeared on the 1908 USGS Patapsco quadrangle map for which the survey was completed in 1906. This mapping data and the barn's materials suggest that the building was constructed in the nineteenth century. The stone and wood-frame bank barn terminates in a gable roof. A wood-frame, one-story addition with a shed roof has been appended to the open forebay on the north elevation. The foundation and walls are uncoursed rubble stone; the foundation features quoins. Some areas of the stone walls have been repaired with brick infill. The wood-frame gables are clad with vertical wood boarding. Vents have been inserted into the siding. The roof meets flush with the walls and is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The entrance is located on the south elevation and contains a five-panel wood door that appears to be a replacement. The original doorframe has been infilled; a large stone step, the width of the original doorframe, remains. The addition rests on a stone foundation; an interior concrete-block pier provides further support. The addition is clad with vertical wood boards. The roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The main entry consists of a two-bay opening on the north elevation. A large, L-shaped, rubble-stone wall wraps around the east elevation and the southeastern corner. This wall extends down the bank slope. A spring exit channel is located in the void between the wall and the barn foundation. The barn is in good condition. The building appears structurally sound and has been recently repaired where failing. Rusted metal roofing, deteriorating wood boards, and insect infestation are evident. Undergrowth covers the foundation. The interior floor joists exhibit a slight sag.

The WARFIELD FARM COMPLEX (MIHP # BA-1582) is located at 11001 Old Court Road, southwest of the town of Granite near Woodstock. Pre-1960 resources include a dwelling, two barns, two silos, a shed, a corncrib, a brick arched springhouse, and the ruins of a third barn. A post-1960 pumphouse also stands on the property.

The farmstead was not depicted on Sidney's 1850 map but did appear on the 1892 USGS Ellicott quadrangle map for which the survey was completed in 1890. The agricultural as a whole complex retains overall of location, materials, design, and workmanship.

The former Warfield House is a two-story, three-bay-by-one-bay, wood-frame I-house that faces west. Mapping data and front gable roof peak suggest that the house was constructed in the late nineteenth century. A two-story rear wing originally created a T-shape; however, a one-story addition on the north elevation of the wing has transformed the building to an L shape. A small second-story addition was built on top of the one-story addition where it joins the main block and the wing. The main block and wing have gable roofs; the front elevation features a blind, center gable peak. The main block rests on a roughly dressed but uncoursed granite foundation. Exterior walls are clad with vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt and fiberglass shingles. The eave has an enclosed vinyl soffit. According to the 1978 MIHP form, the center gable peak formerly contained a fan-light window; this gable peak and the side gables were formerly clad with half-hexagonal shingles and featured cornice returns and a scallop molding. These elements have either been removed or concealed by vinyl. A central-ridge, brick chimney projects from the roof. The main entry is a centered, four-panel wood door set under a two-light transom. A single-bay, pressure-treated wood stoop and hood shelters the entry. All windows are recently replaced vinyl, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units. The granite foundation has six-light windows on the front elevation. A multi-panel wood cellar door is located on the north elevation. The two-story wing projects from the center of the main block. The wing has a granite wall foundation and is clad with vinyl siding. The one-story addition spanning the north elevation of the wing is also clad with vinyl siding; the gable roof is sheathed in asphalt and fiberglass shingles. The foundation of the addition is not visible. Modern sliding-glass patio doors open onto a large, low, pressure-treated wood deck. The house was renovated during the 1940s and is in excellent condition. Mildew was observed on the siding. Siding sheets and fascia and soffit materials have popped off their mounts.

The Shed is located to the rear of the Warfield House. Materials suggest that the shed was constructed in the mid-twentieth century. The one-story, wood-frame building has a gable roof and faces northwest. A small, wood-frame, shed-roofed addition extends from the southwest elevation. The shed rests on a concrete-block foundation. Exterior walls are clad with wood shiplap siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt and fiberglass three-tab shingles. The main entry is a centered, multi-board door. Windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units with slip sills. The addition has a concrete-block foundation. Exterior walls are clad with shiplap siding; the roof is sheathed in asphalt and fiberglass shingles. The addition is accessed by board-and-batten double doors. The shed is in fair condition. The building is becoming overgrown, and mold is evident on the foundation. Paint is failing, and metal hardware elements are rusting. Glazing is missing from a window. The roof is deteriorating.

The former Warfield Corncrib/Wagon Shed is located south of the Warfield House. Materials suggest that the corncrib/wagon shed was constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century. The wood-frame, rectangular building has a gable roof and rests on a brick-pier foundation. Exterior walls are clad with multiple siding types. Non-flush, vertical wood boards cover the south corncrib area. Board-and-batten siding is installed on the rear of the northern crib and on the gables. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles; the ridge features lightning rods. The main entrance is a centrally located open wagon bay. The south cribs are accessed by non-flush slat doors in the corn area. Flush four-board doors serve the opposing granary. Hatches allow loading access to the cribs from the

interior wagon corridor. The corncrib/wagon shed is in poor condition. The foundation piers have settled. The framing, cornice, and siding have dry-deteriorated. The roof shingles are deteriorating, and some are missing. The roof is collapsing. The building is becoming overgrown with shrubbery.

The former Warfield Barn 1 is located southwest of the corncrib just above the road shoulder. This wood-frame, rectangular bank barn has a gable roof. The building rests on a foundation consisting of uncoursed granite that has been capped with brick. The granite foundation is similar to that of the dwelling, suggesting that the barn was also constructed in the late-nineteenth century. The barn foundation supports the forebay, which houses livestock pens. Exterior walls of the upper barn are clad with wood board siding. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles and features ornate lightning rods. The main entries above the bank are wood double doors; it is unclear if these doors slide or swing to open outwards. Various types of windows and wood louvered vents are located around the foundation and west gable elevation. The forebay features heavy, metal-hinged, one-over-one doors and a sliding-track door. These doors front onto a cobblestone walk that spans the width of the elevation. The barn is in fair condition. Foundation mortar is eroding, and whitewash is failing. Various windows and doors have been boarded over, and lights are broken. The roof has missing shingles and a few holes.

Two identical Stuccoed Silos are located off the southwest corner of the barn. Materials suggest that the silos were constructed in the mid twentieth century. A single roof with conical ends covers the two cylindrical silos. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles and features lightning rods and gabled dormers with empty window frames. A two-story, wood-frame corridor connects the rear elevations of the silos to the barn. The roof of this corridor is not visible. The corridor has a six-light window on the second story and doors on the first. The silos are in fair condition. Horizontal cracking is evident in the stucco. The connecting corridor has a damaged window and a damaged door.

The former Warfield Barn 2 is connected to the east elevation of the Warfield Barn 1. The wood-frame, rectangular bank barn has a gable roof. The south elevation has a downslope, exposed foundation that provides entry to a former livestock area. The foundation is an uncoursed granite wall capped with brick. The granite foundation is similar to that of the dwelling and the Warfield Barn 1, suggesting that this barn was also constructed in the late-nineteenth century. The exterior cladding of the upper barn is wood board, celotex insulation, and plywood. The roof is sheathed in asphalt and fiberglass three-tab shingles. The eave is in the process of repair. A gabled dormer is located in the right-center quadrant of the north roof plane. This dormer houses a pulley system. The main entry is located on the bank elevation and is a five-panel board door; a screen door is installed behind the board door. Windows are sliding-glass units installed on the second floor. The paddock area adjoins the Warfield Barn 1 paddock but has an open bay in the west end. The barn is in fair condition; the building is in the process of renovation and conversion into a residence.

The former Warfield Barn 3 no longer survives. Ruins of the barn are located immediately behind the Warfield Barn 2 and consist of a concrete wall and plywood.

A brick arched springhouse is located southeast of the Warfield Barn 2. Materials suggest that the springhouse was constructed in the early twentieth century. The square structure was built into a hill slope and faces northwest. The springhouse is constructed of brick, stone, and concrete block. A header-bond, brick arch

emerges from the hill slope and houses a pool in the interior. A roughly dressed stone wall located outside of the brick arch retains the pool. A concrete-block wall is located beyond the stone retaining wall. The spring drainage flows through both walls and continues down the slope to the southeast. The springhouse is in fair condition. Bricks are missing from the arch, and stones are missing from the wall. Mortar is eroding from between both bricks and stones, but the walls appear to be solid. The arch is becoming overgrown with tall grass.

West of Woodstock

The R. RANUM HOUSE AND BARN (Former Ranum House, Former Ranum Barn) (MIHP # CARR-238) is located at 2109 Arrington Road in Carroll County, west of the McKeldin park area. The complex includes a dwelling, a barn, a pumphouse, and an equipment shed/corncrib. These buildings date from ca. 1910 to ca. 1950. The house is located near the road on an upward slope and is surrounded by lawns. The barn is set at the edge of a mowed pasture. Ruins of additional agricultural outbuildings are located in the wooded areas that surround the house. The concrete foundation walls of a former pigsty are located south of the house. As an agricultural complex, the Ranum house and barn retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

According to the curator, the Ranum House was constructed ca. 1879 (Ms. Duggan June 2003); however, mapping evidence does not support this date. The house was not depicted on the 1908 USGS Patapsco quadrangle map for which the survey was completed in 1906 but did appear on the 1944 USGS Sykesville quadrangle map for which aerial photography was completed in 1943. Mapping data, materials, and design suggest that the house was built ca. 1910. The two-story, three-bay, wood-frame dwelling exhibits the Folk Victorian style. The L-shaped house has a gable roof. A full-width porch spans the front (north) elevation and features jigsawn ornamentation. A one-story, shed-roof addition is located on the east elevation of the ell.

The house rests on a granite foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding. Vinyl siding has been applied to the east elevation of the ell. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. An off-center brick chimney projects from the main block. A second brick chimney is located in the ell near the main block. The centrally located doorway contains a wood door with twelve lights over one panel. A two-light transom is located over the main entry. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light units. The window openings have narrow beaded surrounds and shutter hardware. No shutters remain on the building. Louvered wood vents are located in the upper gables. The full-width, one-story front porch has a brick-pier foundation and a shed roof. Four turned columns with scrolled brackets support the porch roof. In the 1979 MHT documentation, the balusters were elongated jigsawn elements and the porch access was from the side by concrete steps. Renovations that occurred during the late 1990s have resulted in the replacement of the balusters with wider jigsawn elements. The access to the porch has been moved to the center of the building, and a wood stair has been installed. Wood lattice is installed between the porch foundation piers. A rectangular bathroom has been added over the shed-roof addition; the bathroom adjoins the second story of the main block of the house. The Ranum House is enrolled in the curatorship program and is in good condition.

The Ranum Barn is located west of the house. Mapping data for the house and the barn's materials suggest that the barn was constructed ca. 1910. The wood-frame barn has one story and a loft; the building has integrated

gable and shed roofs. The barn rests on a stone-wall foundation; a concrete section is inserted into the foundation wall on the west elevation. The exterior walls are clad with flush vertical-board siding on the east, south, and north elevations and with board-and-batten siding on the west elevation. The roofs are sheathed in standing-seam metal. The barn has multiple door openings. The doors are vertical-board Dutch doors with exterior metal strap hinges. The barn is in good condition. Minor deterioration is evident in the bases of some of the exterior cladding. The board-and-batten siding on the west elevation appeared to be the oldest siding on the building and exhibited the most signs of deterioration and paint failure. The concrete section inserted into the foundation wall on the west elevation was separating from the stone foundation wall.

The Ranum Pumphouse/Garage is a one-story, wood-frame building with a front-facing gable roof. Materials suggest that the building was constructed ca. 1920. The building rests on a poured-concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are clad with narrow vertical beaded-board siding. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The east elevation contains a pair of swing doors and a single door. Both doors are constructed of narrow vertical beaded boards. The doors to the equipment storage area are at grade. The single door is accessed by steps. A single window is located in the south elevation. The building is in good condition. Minor deterioration and paint failure are evident at the bases of the swing doors. A crack is evident through the concrete foundation wall on the west side. Vegetation is overgrowing the building on the south and west elevations.

The Ranum Equipment Shed/Corncrib is located in the woods southwest of the house. The building faces west and fronts onto a mowed pasture. Materials suggest that the building was constructed in the first half of the twentieth century. The one-story, wood-frame building has a front-facing gable roof. A corncrib is located in the center of the building and is flanked by large door openings to accommodate equipment. The building rests on a concrete-wall foundation along the side elevations and has a dirt floor. The exterior walls are clad with flush vertical-board siding. The interior walls surrounding the corncrib are clad with slatted narrow boards. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The building is in good condition. Vines are growing on the walls.

RAINCLIFFE VENTURE MANOR (Former Raincliff Manor House) (MIHP #CARR-237) is located at 935 Raincliffe Road in Carroll County in the northern region of the park. The nearby Freedom Park Recreation Area was built on Raincliffe land. The Raincliffe Venture Manor property includes a manor house, a tenant house (the Dorsey House), thirteen outbuildings and structures, and two ruins. The built resources were constructed between ca. 1870 and ca. 1960. The property was not depicted on Martenet's 1862 map but did appear on Lake's 1877 atlas, with C. A. Warfield listed as resident. The presence of a stone summer kitchen adjacent to the ca. 1900 manor house suggests that the house may have replaced an earlier dwelling. The Raincliffe complex is set on an eastward downslope. Massive hardwoods and rows of cedar and evergreen trees surround the property. Former agricultural fields are overgrown. A paved, circular driveway provides access to the buildings. The manor house and summer kitchen are located inside the driveway; the remaining buildings and structures are interspersed outside the driveway. Lawns are mowed, and stone walls and plantings ornament the front yard of the manor house. An east-to-west gully remains from a former farm road that served the tenant house. An artificial pond is weedy and filled with sediment. As an agricultural complex, Raincliffe Venture Manor retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Raincliffe Venture Manor House exhibits the Neoclassical style. The building's style and materials suggest that the house was constructed ca. 1900. The two-story, five-bay, wood-frame dwelling faces northand occupies an L-shaped ground plan. The house rests on a stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding. The multiple gable roofs are sheathed in slate. A cornice ornaments the entire house and features jigsawn panels, brackets, and modillions. A brick interior chimney rises on the rear slope of the main block. The ell has a brick interior chimney on the west slope and gable returns. The main entry is a single door located in the one-bay central projection on the front (north) elevation. The entry has sidelights and is crowned by a blind fan. A one-bay Doric portico shelters the entry and features a fanlight in the pediment. The portico cornice is identical to that of the house. The front elevation has wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows, with the exception of the windows above the front door, which are paired one-over-one-light units. Two eared, gabled dormers are located on the front elevation. These dormers feature pediments with jigsawn panels. Two, three-sided bay windows are located in the outer bays of the west elevation of the house. The north bay window is one-story high, while the south bay windows rise two stories and are supported by brick piers. The west elevation of the house has dormers similar to those on the front elevation. A one-bay addition projects from the south end of the east elevation. The east elevation addition has a hipped dormer on the north roof slope and a shed dormer on the south. A one-story, shed-roofed rear porch is located within the ell.

The western section of the rear porch is enclosed; the southern section is screened and supported by brick piers. A concrete outdoor work area is located behind the ell. The house is enrolled in the curatorship program and is in excellent condition. Uncontrolled weeds, mold, and mildew are present. The wing has settled slightly.

The Summer Kitchen is located southeast of the manor house. Since historic maps first indicate a dwelling on the property between 1862 and 1877, the summer kitchen was probably constructed ca. 1870. The one-story, square stone building has a gable roof. The north end of the kitchen is semi-subterranean. The stonework is uncoursed and undressed, with hints of stucco; corners are quoined. The upper gables are clad with wood drop siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; the cornice is boxed. An interior brick chimney is located in the south gable. An off-center, recessed main entry occupies the east elevation and contains a four-panel wood door. A secondary doorway is centered on the west elevation. Windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung units with slip sills. The kitchen is in good condition. The mortar joints in the stone walls are cracked. Stucco has almost completely flaked away. Vines are growing along the walls.

The Garage is located southwest of the manor house. A paved driveway leads to the front of the building. Materials and form suggest that the garage was constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century. The one-story, square wood-frame building has a hipped roof and faces north. The building features an open garage-door bay on the front (north) elevation and two bays on the side elevations. The garage rests on a concrete-wall foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; the wide eave features a boxed cornice. A hipped dormer projects from the front roof slope. Windows are wood-frame, six-light hopper units with slip sills. A sliding wood door is located on the rear (south) elevation. The garage is in good condition but is starting to become overgrown. Mildew was observed on the siding. The garage door is missing.

The Swimming Pool is located southeast of the garage. Materials and appearance suggest that the pool was constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century. The concrete-block and poured-concrete rectangular shell is aligned east to west; the east end of the pool is deep, and the west end is shallow. The pool is in poor condition. Vegetation has overgrown the interior of the shell, which is filled with leaf detritus. The walls and interior exhibit cracks.

The Brick Grill is located north of the swimming pool. The grill faces north and is in good condition. The fireplate is inscribed with the wording "Hancock Outdoor Fireplace." An online search located a reference to a similar outdoor brick grill with the Hancock inscription; the structure was built in 1947. This information suggests that the Raincliff grill was constructed in the mid-twentieth century.

The Small House/Dorsey House is located southwest of the main house. Mapping data and materials suggest that the house was constructed ca. 1870. The two-story, timber-frame dwelling faces west. The four-bay-by-two-bay house has a gable roof. The front elevation is asymmetrical. A narrow, two-story addition projects from the rear (east) elevation. The house was constructed on a slope, exposing the basement wall on the south gable elevation.

The house appears to have been built in two sections. The building rests on an undressed stone and concrete-block foundation. Exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has a boxed cornice. A central brick chimney is located on the roof ridge. The off-center main entry is a wood, nine-light, two-panel door with simple wood surrounds. A front porch with a shed roof spans the southern three bays of the front (west) elevation. The porch has a stone patio floor and is accessed on the south elevation by concrete-block steps. Four-by-four wood posts support the porch roof. A basement entry sheltered by a shed hood is located on the south gable elevation. Windows include two-over-two-light and two-over-six-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash units with slip sills and simple wood surrounds.

The rear addition rests on a concrete-block foundation. The addition's exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows are the same as those in the main block. The house is in good condition, although the north half of the building has a pronounced structural sag. Some of the asbestos siding is cracked. Deterioration is evident on the soffit. Mildew is present on some portions of the concrete-block foundation. Paint has failed in isolated areas on wood trim elements, such as window frames.

A Stone Retaining Wall is located south of the Dorsey House. There is insufficient physical evidence to date the structure. The long wall runs west to east and appears to hold back the hill slope from a low wet area. The wall is in good condition, but the mortar is eroding. The wall is overgrown in some locations.

The Small House Barn is located south of the Dorsey House and the stone retaining wall. Materials suggest that the barn was constructed in the mid-twentieth century. The one-story, wood-frame barn has a shed roof. The barn faces south and rests on a buried foundation. The exterior walls and the roof are sheathed in corrugated metal. The main entry and the entire front elevation are heavily overgrown and barely visible. Wood-frame, fixed windows are located on the side elevations. The barn was constructed immediately below and adjacent to a retaining wall. The barn is in fair condition, primarily due to the dense undergrowth. Wood elements appear to have deteriorated. The corrugated metal exhibits mold.

The Small House Garage/Shed is located east of the summer kitchen. Materials suggest that the building was constructed in the early twentieth century. The one-story, wood-frame, L-shaped garage/shed faces west. The main block has a front-facing gable roof. A shed-roof addition spans the south elevation of the main block. The west end of the addition projects beyond the front (west) elevation of the main block, forming the L shape. The main block rests on a stone-wall foundation. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal. An exterior brick chimney is located at the northeast corner. The front elevation has an off-center main entry containing a two-panel wood door with six lights. Wood-frame, fixed and pivot windows with slip sills illuminate the interior. The addition rests on a concrete-slab and undressed-stone foundation. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The addition has an opening with no door on the west elevation and a four-panel wood door on the east elevation. Windows are wood-frame, six-light fixed and horizontal-pivot units with slip sills. The building is in fair condition. Paint is failing, and the wood siding exhibits deterioration. A light is missing from the main door. The rear (east) elevation is becoming overgrown.

The single-seat Privy is located east of the rear of the garage/shed. Since a dwelling first appeared on the property ca. 1870, the privy was probably built in the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century. The wood-frame building has a shed roof and faces north. The foundation of the privy is not visible. Exterior walls are clad with wood board siding. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The privy is in poor condition. The building has a pronounced lean, and all wood elements exhibit deterioration.

The Smokehouse is located north of the garage/shed. Materials and construction techniques suggest that the building was constructed ca. 1870 when the first dwelling was built. The one-story, hewn, log smokehouse has a front-facing gable roof. The building faces west and rests on an undressed stone-wall foundation. The exterior walls are clad with board-and-batten siding. The steeply pitched roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Vents are located in the gables. The eave has jigsawn fascia boards on the front gable. Wood-frame, six-light fixed windows with slip sills are located on the side elevations. A six-panel wood door with a triangular pediment and wood surrounds is centered on the front (west) elevation. The building is in good condition. Paint is failing. The eave board is broken. The rear (east) elevation is becoming overgrown. The interior walls exhibit former smokehouse soot.

The Shed/Animal Pen is located northeast of the smokehouse. Materials suggest that the building was constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century. The one-story, wood-frame building has a collapsed shed roof and contains two equal-sized rooms. The building faces east and rests on a concrete-block foundation. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding. Part of the collapsed roof and the rear (west) wall have been removed. Two symmetrically placed doors serve as main entries. The wood-framed doorways are filled with wood storm-door frames enclosed with chicken wire. Windows are wood-frame, six-light fixed units. The building is in poor condition. Remaining wood elements are overgrown and deteriorated. The foundation is eroded, and portions of siding have been removed from standing wall elevations.

The Collapsed Barn is located southeast of the shed/animal pen. Materials suggest that the barn was constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The wood-frame barn rests on a concrete, undressed-stone, and

brick foundation. Exterior cladding and roof sheathing are unknown. The framing appears to be milled lumber. The barn ruins are heavily overgrown and in poor condition. Wood members have deteriorated substantially.

The Springhouse is located near the beginning of the driveway on the west side. The springhouse was probably constructed ca. 1870, around the time a dwelling was first built on the property. The one-story, square stone building has a shallow pyramidal roof, which appears to be a replacement. The building faces east. Stucco is applied to the exterior stone walls. The roof features a decorative finial and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The front (east) elevation has a wood-framed doorway with no door. Concrete steps lead downward into the interior of the building. The north and south elevations feature simple, wood-frame window openings. Each window frame contains three horizontal metal bars. The springhouse is in fair condition. Ivy covering the exterior walls is causing paint to fail and stucco to deteriorate. The surrounding landscape is very wet, and interior wood elements are deteriorating.

The Pumphouse is located south of the springhouse. Materials and form suggest that the pumphouse was built in the early twentieth century. The one-story, wood-frame, building faces west. The pumphouse has a truncated pyramidal shape with a rectangular base and a shallow pyramidal roof. The building rests on a concrete-wall foundation. The slightly battered walls are clad with painted wood shingles. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The wide, overhanging eaves are boxed with moulding. The front (west) elevation features a two-panel, six-light wood door. Windows are wood-frame, four-light, diamond-shaped fixed units. The pumphouse is in fair condition. The foundation has mildewed due to moisture buildup. Paint is failing, shingles are moldy, and windowpanes are cracked. The interior is wet and has deteriorated.

The Concrete and Brick Grill faces northwest. Materials suggest that the rectangular grill was constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century. The structure is in poor condition. The grill is overgrown, and brick and mortar are eroded.

A small Stone Wall and Brick Chimney Foundation are located southwest of the grill. The ruins are overgrown, and mortar has eroded.

The SORENSON FARM complex is located down a farm road located at 1220 Marriottsville Road in Howard County in the vicinity of Marriottsville. The complex contains many equestrian-related structures including barns and workers residences. There is a discrepancy about the number of houses on the property. The MdDNR detailed maintenance inventory lists two houses, while the Patapsco Valley State Park rental list indicated that three houses were on the property. When this property was surveyed in June 2003, two houses were definitely owned by MdDNR. A third house located south of the major building complex appeared to be privately owned and was not surveyed during this investigation. Most of the buildings on park property were constructed during the twentieth century.

The complex is approached by a long farm lane. An approximately eight-foot tall, roughly dressed and uncoursed stone culvert wall is located on the northeast side of this farm lane. This L-shaped culvert wall supports a pipe that carries a small stream under the farm lane. The pipe is a modern concrete culvert pipe. Repointing of

stonework is evident in some areas. The condition of this culvert is good. Mold and moss was observed on the stonework.

The Sorenson Small Tenant House, constructed ca. 1950 (USGS Sykesville 1944, 1954), is located on the southwest side of the farm lane below an artificial pond. The wood-frame, one-story, three-bay by four-bay house faces northeast. The house rests on a stone foundation and the exterior is clad with asbestos shingles and T1-11 siding. The main entry is a single, wood panel door with four lights. A three-bay, pressure-treated wood porch shelters the front door. This porch is supported by pressure-treated wood posts. Windows are wood-sash, six-over-six-light, double-hung, units with lug sills and simple wood surrounds. Six-light windows have been installed in the upper gable ends. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt and fiberglass shingles, and the cornice has an enclosed soffit with raking boards in the gable ends. A brick chimney is centrally located behind the ridge and a metal, external smokestack is located on the northwest elevation. An addition was added to the rear of the house. The one-story addition rests on a pressure-treated, wood, post–in-ground foundation. The walls are clad with T1-11 wood siding. The shallow gable roof of the addition intersects near the eave line of the roof over the main block. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one-light, sash, units. A single, metal door with a wood screen door is located in the southeast elevation. This door opens onto a pressure-treated, wood deck. A cellar entry is located east of the deck in the main house block foundation. A coal chute and six-light windows are also located in this foundation. The condition of this house is good. Paint is failing slightly and the wood cellar door is deteriorated.

The Sorenson Pump House # 2 (northeast) is located closest to the road at the foot of a hill and northwest of the pond. The one-story pump is constructed of concrete-block. The pump house faces east and was constructed circa 1960. The upper gable ends of the concrete-block walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt and fiberglass shingles. The main entry is a plywood door. The walls are blind. The condition of this pump house is fair. The building is overgrown. The roofing shingles are deteriorating. Insects have infested the eaves, and a pump and debris are piled outside of the front door.

The Sorenson Pump House # 1 (southwest) is actually a stone springhouse that may have a pump located in the interior. The outbuilding is located southwest of the Sorenson Northeast Pump House. The stone pump house rests on a stone foundation, faces east, and was constructed circa 1950. The exterior is stuccoed. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Vertical wood board siding has been applied to the gable ends. The main entry is a void in the stone wall served by a ladder. A well capped with a large stone is located outside of the opening. Projecting from the east elevation of the structure is a metal pipe that feeds water into an exterior, unattached trough. The pump house is in fair condition. It is heavily overgrown. The stucco is deteriorating, and the structure is located in a very wet area.

The Sorenson Large Tenant House, constructed ca. 1940 (USGS Sykesville 1944), is located on a rise southwest of the pump houses. The wood-frame, one-story house has a main block with many additions on the rear to form a rectangular footprint. The house rests on an undressed, uncoursed stone foundation. The overall exterior cladding is asbestos shingles. The main entry is a central, twelve-light, two-panel, wood door with an aluminum storm door that accesses an enclosed porch spanning the front elevation. The entry is approached by a stone stoop with seven steps and a metal railing. The enclosed porch features a bank of wood-frame, six-over-six-light,

double-hung sash windows. Other windows noted on the building include wood casements, three-light awning windows in the foundation, and fixed four-lights-windows in the gable ends. A stone foundation cellar door covered with a low gable roof is located on the southeast elevation. The main block has a side-gable roof that intersects with the gable roof over the rear addition. The roof over the rear addition flares outward to incorporate shed roofs along the side elevations of the rear addition. All roofs are sheathed with asphalt and fiberglass shingles. A one-story addition on the southeast elevation is accessed by a six-light, two-panel, wood door. This doorway also has a metal storm door, a stone stoop, and metal railing. A second addition is located to the rear of the main house block. This single-story addition rests on a concrete-block foundation. A brick chimney projects from the roof of this addition. The windows in this addition are sliding units. The condition of this residence is good. Asbestos shingles are cracking. Mildew is evident on the stone stoops.

The Sorenson Large Tenant House Garage, constructed circa 1960, is located north of the Sorenson Large Tenant House. This one-story, concrete-block and wood-frame garage faces northeast. The garage rests on a concrete slab and concrete-block foundation. The exterior cladding is asbestos shingle. The main entry is the single functioning unit of two overhead track garage doors. A four-light, three-panel door also provides access. Windows are wood, six-over-six-light, double-hung, sash units located in the gable ends. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal and the soffit is enclosed. The condition of this garage is fair. The siding is cracked. The second garage door is covered with plywood.

The mid-nineteenth century Outbuilding, a reputed "Slave Quarters," is located northwest of the Sorenson Large Tenant House. This one-story, dressed but uncoursed stone structure faces east. The outbuilding rests on a stone foundation that has a wider footprint than the wall layout. The exterior is large stone blocks of many material types. The corners are quoined with massive blocks. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt and fiberglass shingles. The eave features exposed rafter ends. The single entry is a centrally-located, pressure-treated wood, two-by-six inch, board door. This door is attached with older metal strap hinges. The doorway surround is made up of large, dressed stone slabs. The lintel has the date "1847" carved into it. This doorway is approached by a single-stone block step. The windows are framed with a soft stone similar to soapstone. These openings lack glazing and have been fitted with horizontal metal bars and chicken wire. The south gable window has the date "1847" carved into the lintel. The stone framing of the rear window and north elevation window have been fitted into the wall with mortar and stone chinking. Tooling and drill marks are evident in the inscribed carved stones. The condition of this outbuilding is fair. Evidence of an exterior application of stucco has nearly disappeared. The walls are cracked along mortar lines. The board door was installed at an obtuse angle but remains stable. The original use of this building remains unproven but it may have once served as a smokehouse.

The Sorenson Barn and Annex, constructed ca. 1940 with a ca. 1960 addition, is located north of the Outbuilding. The wood-frame barn faces southeast and rests on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior cladding is wood board. The gambrel roof is sheathed with standing seam metal. The eave has exposed rafter ends. The main entries are two southeast facing, symmetrical sliding track doors; one is metal and one is wood. The walls are blind. The one-story annex is attached to the northeast elevation. This addition rests on concrete piers and the exterior is clad with masonite sheeting. The gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal and the cornice is boxed. The main entry is a T1-11 double door. Various types of windows illuminate the interior. The condition of this building is fair. Paint is failing. Masonite sheathing is deteriorating. Foundation mortar and concrete

walls are eroding. The wood boards exhibit deterioration and cracks. The soffit is missing. The roof is rusting and some roof panels have peeled up.

A Concrete Foundation is located northeast of the Sorenson Barn and Annex. This rectangular foundation and ramp is aligned north to south. The ramp is located at the southern end. The foundation and ramp are constructed of poured concrete. Metal pipes pdeteriorationrude from the northern extent of the foundation. The ramp apex is approximately two feet higher than the foundation. The condition of this ruin is good. It is stable, but eroding.

A barn is located southwest of the Concrete Foundation. This wood-frame, one-story, barn rests on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior cladding is metal siding. The main entries are three overhead track doors in the front gable end. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A concrete slab spans the front elevation. A shed roof addition is attached to the rear of this barn. The addition rests on a concrete slab and is clad with metal siding. Plywood double doors provide access to the interior. The condition of this barn is good. The paint failure is evident on the doors.

A large, ca. 1940 (USGS Sykesville 1944), gambrel roof dairy barn is located southwest of the barn southeast of the roadside concrete foundation. The wood-frame, two-level barn rests on a low, concrete wall foundation. The exterior cladding is masonite sheeting and metal siding. The gambrel roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The eave features exposed rafter ends. Five overhead track doors are located along the side elevation. Board, double-doors are located on the northwest gable elevation. Wood-sash, six-over-six-light double-hung windows with slip sills are located on each elevation of this structure. The condition of this barn is fair. Masonite sheeting is deteriorating. The wood windows exhibit paint failure. Some glazing needs replacement. Shingles and wood elements exhibit deterioration. Gutters are rusting and portions are missing.

A recently constructed (post 1986), long horse barn is located southeast of the gambrel-roof dairy barn. This concrete-block, one-story, barn rests on a concrete-block foundation. The gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Green fiberglass panels have been installed under the eave in place of windows. The main entries are open bays, centrally located on each elevation. Sliding track doors fabricated of wood and covered with plastic siding have been installed on the side elevations. The condition of this barn is good. Areas of soffit are missing and lengths of gutter have failed. This barn houses numerous horse stalls.

A mid-to-late nineteenth-century bank barn is located in a field far south of the Sorenson Large Tenant House. This wood-frame and hewn-log bank barn rests on a dressed, roughly coursed stone wall and concrete-block foundation. This barn was constructed into a hill slope. The north elevation (banked) is one story, while the south elevation (forebay) is two-stories. The lower story contained pens and a paddock. The exterior cladding is vertical wood-board siding. The gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. Raking board has been installed along the eave. The main entry is missing a sliding track door. The south bays on the lower level are open and concrete-block piers support the hayloft. A collapsed, overhanging shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal overhangs the open bays on the paddock elevation. A massive stone wall has been constructed in the interior of the pen area. This dressed stone wall features an interesting five, heavy-board, wood door that is arched at its upper extent. Heavy strap hinges and hand-wrought nails were observed in the door. The doorframe is stone with a stone lintel. Empty stone windows in the foundation walls illuminate the pen area. These window frames have

large, stone, lug sills. This barn features construction techniques shared with the Sorenson Outbuilding. The condition of this barn is poor. The shed roof over the paddock has collapsed. The roofing is rusted. Wood cladding is deteriorating and broken. Doors and windows are missing. The foundation mortar is eroding. Insects have infested the barn. The hinges on the interesting door are frozen. Spray paint graffiti is evident in the interior.

The Marriottsville Road foundation ruin is a cellar hole, foundation, and well. These ruins are located in a grassy field within a copse of trees. The copse lies beyond the eastern shoulder of Marriottsville Road south of the Sorenson farm lane. This ruin is a stone foundation that outlines a cellar hole. The cellar hole has a stone staircase leading into the interior from the east foundation wall. Standing-seam metal roofing has fallen into the interior. Ornamental evergreens and daffodils surround the foundation. A stone-lined well or privy shaft is located southeast of the ruin. The condition of this foundation is poor. The ruin is becoming overgrown. The mortar is eroding.

The WILLIAM P. GORSUCH FARM (MIHP # CARR-1339) is located east of Sykesville, north of the Patapsco River and at the foot of an unnamed farm road that leads south from Slack's Road. The farm contains a large house and outbuildings that date from the late nineteenth century. The dating of the buildings, with the exception of the garage, is based on documentation provided in the MIHP form CARR-1339 prepared by Kenneth Short in 1994. The Gorsuch Farm and nineteenth century outbuildings retain overall integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship.

The two-story, wood-frame and possibly log Gorsuch farmhouse was constructed ca. 1875 (Short 1994). The house faces southeast and occupies an L-shaped footprint. The elevation has five asymmetrical bays. The foundation is a stone wall. The exterior cladding is vinyl siding over German siding (Short 1994). The main entrance is a wood, two-panel, two-light door with a vinyl surround and fronted by a metal storm door. This entry is located slightly off center. Windows are double-hung, sash, six-over-six-lights sash units with shutters, vinyl surrounds and metal storm windows. The intersecting gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the cornice is boxed. A brick chimney is located on the interior of the southwest gable. A full-façade, one-story porch on the front elevation rests on a stone foundation. Four, round, Doric columns support the shed porch roof; a six-by-six post supports the east corner. Porch steps are missing. A two-story ell addition is located on the rear elevation. This addition was constructed off the north corner. The foundation is stone and the exterior walls are sided in vinyl. The gable roof features a central-ridge, brick chimney. Various doors and windows are located around the addition. A stone, patio is located outside of the southwest elevation of the farthest northwest bays of the ell. The condition of this house is fair. The house is being renovated. The vinyl siding is dented and peeling off of the walls. The foundation appears to be settling and the mortar is eroding. The wood cornice is deteriorating and gutters have fallen.

The late twentieth-century Gorsuch Garage is a single-story, wood-frame garage located northwest of the Gorsuch House. The garage rests on an unknown foundation, and the exterior cladding is vinyl siding. The gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The main entry is an empty bay that once housed a garage door. The rear elevation is also missing a door. These bays feature elements of wood-door framing. The condition of the garage is fair. The siding is stained. The boxed cornice is pulling away from the eave. The shingles are deteriorating.

The late nineteenth-century Gorsuch Smokehouse is a one-story, wood-frame and stone smokehouse located southwest of the main house. The outbuilding faces north and rests on a stone foundation faced with stucco. The exterior is exposed, pegged wood framing chinked with stone. The joinery appears to be lapped notching. A lack of nail holes suggests a lack of siding. Board-and-batten siding was installed in the front gable and horizontal board siding was installed in the rear gable. The gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. The eave is flush with the walls on the gables and the side elevations feature an open eave. The main entry is a single, centered, five-board wood door. Other walls are blind. Low, parallel stone walls lead from the smokehouse towards the Gorsuch House ell. The condition of this smokehouse is poor. The structure is heavily overgrown. The wall chinking is failing, loose and eroding. Wood elements exhibit deterioration and stucco has nearly completely disappeared. The foundation is settling. The standing seam metal is peeling.

The one-story, one bay, wood-frame Gorsuch Cottage, constructed during the mid-twentieth century, rests on an uncut, uncoursed stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad in wood, drop siding. The main-entry is a wood, six-panel door. The windows are wood-sash, double-hung, units with simple wood surrounds and lug sills. The windows have low, triangular hoodmolds. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. An off-center, off-ridge concrete-block chimney projects from the roof. The cornice is boxed. A full-width, front porch spans the north elevation. The shed roof is supported by wood four-by-fours. The porch has a board floor that rests on an unknown foundation. A wing addition has been constructed off the south elevation. The single-story, wood frame wing has an uncut, uncoursed, stone foundation, wood, drop siding and a shed roof. A single window is located on each elevation. Two openings are boarded over and one is a single light, fixed unit. The condition of this building is fair. The wood siding has deteriorated and paint is failing. The foundation has been recently repointed. The stoop has severely deteriorated but the hood and posts are in good condition.

The late nineteenth-century Gorsuch Corncrib is a wood-frame and sawn-log, double wagon bay with corncribs. The crib is located between the double bays. The foundation is individual stone and concrete piers. The exterior cladding is vertical board. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The eave features fascia board. The crib walls have sets of loading hatches. An empty doorframe is located in the front elevation gable loft. The condition of the wagon shed/corncrib is poor. The west half of the crib is collapsing. This collapse is causing the roof ridge to separate. Paint is failing and the corncrib is becoming overgrown.

The late nineteenth-century Gorsuch Springhouse faces west and is located northeast of the corncrib. The one-story, wood-frame springhouse rests on an uncut, uncoursed stone foundation. The exterior cladding is board-and-batten siding; wood board siding is installed in the gable ends. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The front-facing gable extends outward over the front elevation. The main entry is a three-board wood door accessed by a stone step. Openings are empty voids cut out of the siding with no frames. A concrete trough is located off of the south elevation. Stone walls and a capped well are located north and northeast of the springhouse. The condition of this springhouse is poor. Whitewash is failing. Mortar in the foundation is eroding. The wood siding exhibits deterioration and the paint is failing. The roof is collapsing and the roofing shingles are deteriorating. Insects have infested the interior. The surrounding stone wall is failing and tumbling.

The late nineteenth-century Gorsuch Bank Barn is a wood-frame and hewn-log, bank barn on an undressed, uncoursed stone wall foundation. The exterior cladding of the wood and timber upper level is board-and-batten siding. The gable roof is sheathed in standing seam and corrugated metal. The roof ridge has a gable-roofed ventilator. The bank entry contains a set of wooden, board-and-batten, double, swinging doors. A smaller, swinging door is located in the interior of the right door. The exterior walls have louvered vents. The overhanging forebay is closed by stone and concrete-block walls on the ends. The paddock one-over-one doors have been repaired with plywood. The walls have been repaired with concrete block. The condition of this barn is good. Roofing sections are peeling. Paint is failing. Some siding members are deteriorated. The mortar in the foundation has recently been repointed.

The former MERCER PROPERTY is located at 340 Hoods Mill Road in Carroll County on a discontiguous parcel west of Sykesville. The parcel encompasses approximately 400 acres of forest and fields that serve as hunting grounds for the park. The Mercer farmstead includes a late-eighteenth century brick house and a garage that are not located within park boundaries; however, agricultural built resources dating from the late-nineteenth century to ca. 1960 are located on park land. These resources are a wagon shed/corncrib, a loafing shed, four silos, a milking parlor, a metal shed, and ruins of three former grain bins and a drying bin. A ca. 1970 equipment shed also stands on the property. The agricultural buildings and structures are located east of the house and are accessed from a long gravel road south of the private driveway to the house. The fields are currently being farmed by an outside party; corn is the major crop. The buildings form a complex that is isolated from other park resources and that does not exhibit integrity of design or association to illustrate a complete agricultural farmstead.

The Mercer Wagon Shed/Corncrib is located near the center of the agricultural complex in a grassy area at the end of the gravel road. Materials and construction techniques suggest that the building was constructed in the late nineteenth-century. The wood-frame, one-and-one-half-story, rectangular building has a front-facing gable roof and faces southeast. The central drive-through wagon opening is flanked by open corncribs. A one-story, wood-frame, shed-roofed addition projects from the northeast elevation. The side elevations of the building rest on stone foundation piers, and the rear elevation rests on a rubble stone wall foundation. The wagon corridor has a poured-concrete floor. Exterior walls are clad with horizontal wood siding fastened with wire nails. Gables are clad with vertical boards. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The northeast slope features three round metal ventilators with lids; the southwest slope has two ventilators of the same type. Rafters join at the roof ridge with no ridge board and are exposed at the eaves on the side elevations. Roof framing members are circular sawn. Pegged mortise-and-tenon joints secure diagonal braces to the floor joists of the loft. The interior walls of the corncribs consist of circular-sawn vertical boards fastened with wire nails. The building's drive-through opening has been partially enclosed on the rear elevation. The front gable has a centrally located door opening with a chamfered lintel; the door is missing. Two window openings with no lights flank the front-gable doorway. The rear gable has a centrally located window opening sealed by vertical boards.

The addition has a poured-concrete foundation, a dirt floor, and vertical-board wall cladding. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Rafters are exposed on the side elevation. The front elevation of the addition has a centrally located large plywood door; a small opening is located south of the door. Two tall, narrow openings are present on the side elevation. The opening in the second bay has a wood-frame, three-over-three-light window in

the top portion. The rear wall and the back portion of the side wall of the addition are open. The wagon shed/corn crib is in fair condition. Mortar in the stone foundation piers is eroding, and the wood sill has been severely damaged by insects. Moss and/or mildew are evident on the rear elevation. The wood siding has holes, broken boards, and faded paint. The roof ventilators are moderately rusted, and both metal roofs are severely rusted. The roof of the addition sags in the rear. Uncontrolled vegetation is growing close to the side elevation of the addition.

The Mercer Loafing Shed is located south of the wagon shed/corncrib. The loafing shed was constructed in the late 1950s on the site of a former barn, which was destroyed by fire in 1956 (Raymond Grimsley personal communication August 2003). Remains of the brick and rubble-stone barn foundation are visible near the east corner of the loafing shed. Stanchions also survived the fire. The one-story, concrete-block, rectangular loafing shed has asymmetrical gable-roof framing. The northeast roof slope extends over a concrete-block addition located on the north end of the northeast elevation, which is the only elevation with a wall. This wall is built into a bank. The northwest elevation joins a milking parlor. A steel railing extends along the open southwest elevation.

The loafing shed has a poured-concrete floor and raised concrete platforms that served as mounts for stanchions in the former barn. Most stanchion rails are missing. The concrete floor of the loafing shed continues off the west corner, providing an area for manure disposal through a rectangular slit in the floor. A concrete ramp with a metal railing is located off this area and along the side of the milking parlor. Roof construction consists of steel rafters supported by steel poles. The northeast roof slope is longer than the southwest slope and is sheathed in corrugated metal applied over asphalt shingles. Rectangular openings in the sheathing are covered with corrugated green fiberglass material. The southwest roof slope has no sheathing. Wood-frame awning window openings on the northeast elevation are filled with aluminum. The loafing shed's addition formerly accommodated calf pens (Raymond Grimsley personal communication August 2003). The addition has concrete-block and metal walls with two plywood door openings. Wood-frame awning windows are filled with corrugated green fiberglass material.

The loafing shed contains a concrete feeding trough with an elevator mechanism for feed distribution. A metal automatic water trough is also present. The loafing shed accommodated approximately 150 cows waiting to be milked either in the loafing-shed stanchions, which were used with automatic milkers, or in the milking parlor (Raymond Grimsley personal communication August 2003). The loafing shed is in fair condition. Vegetation is growing close to the walls and in the concrete floor, mostly on the unsheltered portion. Moss and mildew are evident on the walls. Cracks and holes have occurred on the concrete-block walls. The aluminum filling in the windows is rusting at the bottom; the green fiberglass window filling is stained. The plywood doors on the addition are deteriorating. The corrugated metal roof and the drain gutters are rusting. The drain gutters are broken and filled with vegetation and debris.

Four Mercer Silos are located near the loafing shed. The oldest silo, which survived the 1956 fire that destroyed the former barn, rises from the east corner of the loafing shed. The poured-concrete silo has a solid surface with no joints, which suggests that the structure was built in the 1920s (Raymond Grimsley personal communication August 2003; Lanier and Herman 1997:212). The silo is open at the top.

Three concrete silos with grain elevators stand along the northeast elevation of the loafing shed. These silos are capped with domes. The center silo is constructed of poured concrete; joint lines are visible. The structure probably dates to the second quarter of the twentieth century. The two end silos consist of interlocking tongue-and-groove concrete sections that are secured with steel bands. The silo on the north end is the most recently built, dating to the late 1950s. The silo on the east end was built slightly earlier (Raymond Grimsley personal communication August 2003). The Mercer silos are in fair condition. Moss, mildew, and vegetation are evident on the walls.

The Mercer Milking Parlor is attached to the northwest elevation of the loafing shed. The milking parlor was constructed in the late 1950s following the 1956 fire (Raymond Grimsley personal communication August 2003). The one-story, rectangular concrete-block building has a gable roof and faces northwest. A dairy is located on the northeast end of the building. The roof has been replaced and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Gables are clad with aluminum siding with batten joints. An exterior concrete-block chimney is located off-center on the rear elevation. An off-center recessed entry on the front elevation contains three doors. The north door is wood with two small lights over four panels; this door provides access to the dairy. The west door is metal and leads into the milking area. The central door is plywood. The recessed entry area has a drywall ceiling and a concrete floor that connects to a square concrete slab in front of the building. The rear elevation has two doors that open into the loafing shed; these doors are now covered in plywood. Most windows are metal-frame, three-over-three-light awning units. The northeast gable features an open doorway, and the southeast gable has a three-light fixed window. A concrete ramp connected to the loafing shed is located on the southwest elevation of the milking parlor. The parlor accommodated approximately six cows at a time. The milk was piped from the parlor to the dairy and was collected for sale every other day (Raymond Grimsley personal communication August 2003). The milking parlor is in fair condition. Vegetation is growing close to the front-elevation walls. Moss and mildew are evident at the bottom of the front and northeast elevations. The concrete-block walls have holes in a few locations and peeling paint. The recessed entry has a large hole in the drywall ceiling. The metal door is rusting, and the plywood door is deteriorating and has peeling paint. Most windows have broken panes. Some rust is evident on the chimney.

The Mercer Metal Shed, located east of the wagon shed/corn crib in a grassy area along the gravel driveway, was constructed in the mid-twentieth century (Raymond Grimsley personal communication August 2003). The large, one-story, rectangular wood-frame building has a front-facing gable roof. The shed faces southwest and rests on a concrete-block foundation. Exterior walls are clad with aluminum siding with batten joints. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. An exhaust pipe rises on the northwest roof slope near the front of the building. The front-gable eave is boxed with aluminum. All doors have been recently replaced (Raymond Grimsley personal communication August 2003). The front elevation features a centrally located overhead-track garage door and a single metal door on the west side. The southeast elevation has two overhead-track garage doors. Small concrete slabs are located in front of each door on the front elevation. On the southeast elevation, a large concrete slab extends from the south door to the end of the building. The shed has no windows. When the Mercer property operated as a dairy farm, the shed housed calves and bulls. The calf feed trough survives inside the building (Raymond Grimsley personal communication August 2003). The shed is in fair condition. The concrete slab on the southeast elevation is cracking. Moss and mildew are evident on the side elevations, and overgrown

vegetation is present along the rear elevation. The aluminum wall siding is rusted in many locations, mostly on the side elevations. The siding on the front elevation is bent. The standing-seam metal roof and the exhaust pipe are rusted; the aluminum boxed eave on the front gable is rusted and torn.

The Mercer Grain and Drying Bin Ruins are located in an overgrown setting south of the metal shed. Circular concrete-slab foundations from three former grain bins survive. Air-blowing grates are located in the concrete slabs. The three grain bins, which were used for corn and beans, were dismantled and moved to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by Amish farmers (Raymond Grimsley personal communication August 2003.) The drying bin foundation consists of a rectangular concrete slab topped by a circular concrete slab. This bin was heated by propane from beneath the foundation. The drying bin was dismantled and moved to a local farm (Raymond Grimsley personal communication August 2003).

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Patapsco Valley State Park contains the remains of many former industrial complexes and their attendant support buildings and structures, including associated villages, dams, and millraces. The descriptions in this section are organized geographically from Elkridge at the south end of the park to the Elba Furnace at the far west end of the park. The former industrial complexes are discussed as entities. Associated domestic buildings and support structures are discussed with the mill.

SELBY GRIST MILL (18AN494) is the ruin of a late-eighteenth-to-nineteenth-century historic grist mill located along Stony Run, a tributary of Deep Run. The mill is situated on a low terrace and floodplain along the western bank of the tributary. The Penn Central Railway tracks are located less than 100 m (328.1 ft) east. Furnace Road is located approximately 20 m (65.6 ft) south of the site location; an unnamed two-track road traverses the western edge of the site area. Dennis Curry of the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, identified the site in 1979 and conducted a non-systematic surface survey of the site location (MHT Site Files). The site is currently maintained as a wooded area. An unimproved two-track road remains present along the western edge of the site. Several soil piles were observed, suggesting moderate to severe disturbance to the site area. The mill foundation was not apparent. The condition of the site is unknown.

The ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX (MIHP # HO-367), located in Elkridge in Howard County, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990 (Kurtze 1989). The historic district comprises 6 contributing buildings, including a large brick building identified as the owner's house/store; two board outbuildings; a manager or clerk's house; and, a brick duplex house built for workers. The complex also has an archeological component as the site of the Elkridge Furnace operations that began in 1755 (Sharp 2001:25). The complex of buildings is located on the floodplain on the Howard County side of the Patapsco River. The centerpiece of the historic district is the large brick owner's residence and company store and hotel, which is located on the north side of Furnace Road. Currently this building operates as the Elkridge Furnace Inn, a restaurant and events venue. The landscape includes woods between the building and river, planted flower and perennial beds, small areas of lawn, mature trees, all linked by brick and stone walkways. Gravel parking lots are removed from the main building.

The Elkridge Furnace Inn, located at 5741-5745 Furnace Avenue, comprises three adjoining sections. The building is constructed of brick and is two stories. The National Register documentation identified the western section as the oldest portion of the building. It was constructed ca. 1835 as the owner's residence (Kurtze1989). The three-bay front (south) elevation is laid in Flemish bond brick with fine mortar joints and gauged brick arches. The west elevation is laid in common bond (6:1). The main entry occupies the east bay of the south elevation and is a fine example of transitional Federal-Greek Revival detailing. The doorway contains paired five-panel wood doors enframed with a wide wood surround and narrow sidelights. The sidelights contain oval leaded tracery. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. The upper gable on the west elevation contains a semi-circular, multi-light window. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The west gable end is clipped, an alteration made during the late nineteenth century. The front (south) roof plane has a clipped-gable dormer clad with wood drop siding that contains a six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window. A two-course corbelled brick cornice and an enclosed soffit mark the eave. An off-center brick chimney with a corbelled cap projects from the south roof plane. A full-façade, Colonial Revival porch spans the south elevation. The porch has wood Doric columns and a wood deck, and is supported by granite piers.

A two-story, three-bay (along west elevation) brick kitchen addition is attached to the north elevation of the owner's residence. Kurtze (1989) stated that the brickwork is continuous with main section of the building and documented that the kitchen was probably constructed about the same time period (ca. 1835). The kitchen's gable roof is set perpendicularly to the main section of the building and is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Two gable dormers project from the west elevation of the roof. The roof also has a corbelled brick cornice. A doorway occupies the center bay of the west elevation. The doorway contains a six-panel wood door with a transom accessed by granite steps. The east elevation features a two-story, wood-balustraded gallery recessed under the integral gable roof.

A two-and-a-half story, five-bay brick company store and hotel or dormitory abuts the owner's residence on the southeast corner. The building is constructed of common bond brick (5:1). Kurtze (1989) dated this building from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The main entrance is centrally located in the south elevation. The door is a single large light enframed with a gabled wood surround over two wood panels outlined with raised molding and bulls-eye corner blocks. The doorway has a four-light transom and narrow wood panels. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash set under jack arch lintels with wood sills. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and features a cove crown mold at the eave. Each gable end has an off-center interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. A three-bay, hip roof porch spans the south elevation. The porch has four Doric columns and a wood deck, and is accessed by marble steps.

The Elkridge Furnace Inn is in good condition. Cracks are evident in the mortar between the first and second stories and in the foundation at the southwest corner of the five-bay section of the building. Eroded mortar is evident on the west and north elevations of the kitchen addition.

Two, one-and-a-half-story log outbuildings, constructed during the nineteenth century (Kurtze 1989), are located west of the main building. The two buildings measure approximately 14 x 16 feet each. The two buildings are arranged in a line. The buildings are constructed of hewn dovetailed logs with log sills that rest on stone foundations. The floor joists are pegged. The subfloor is brick. The logs are partially exposed on some

elevations of the outbuilding located nearest the inn. Chinking is visible in the narrow spaces between the logs. The other elevations of both outbuildings are finished with wide weatherboard siding. The gable roofs are sheathed with corrugated metal. The buildings may have been whitewashed during their history.

The outbuilding located nearest the inn was open during the site visit. The building is accessed from the west elevation through a set of paired vertical beaded-board doors with interior strap hinges. The single-cell room has plastered interior walls and ceiling. Access to the upper loft was by a board door in the upper gable end of the south elevation. A second vertical board door is located above the foundation line on the east elevation. The former hearth in the building occupied the south wall. A hearth opening is visible from the interior, but no chimney is visible from the exterior. A single window in the west elevation was boarded up.

The second outbuilding is entirely weatherboarded. The door to the loft occupies the upper gable of the north elevation. Door openings are located in the east and west elevations. Window openings are located in the west and south elevations.

The conditions of these two outbuildings are fair. The siding boards are loose. The logs and siding have holes. Deterioration is evident along the eave boards. The metal roofs are rusted. Insect damage is evident on the logs. The elevations of the two outbuildings located nearest the river appear to be bowing.

Manager or Clerk's House, located at 5730 Furnace Avenue, was constructed ca. 1835 (Kurtze 1989). The wood-frame, three-bay, two-story house occupies an L-shaped ground plan. The house is an example of a side hall plan and rests on an ashlar stone foundation. The exterior cladding is lap siding. The main entry in the front elevation is a six-panel, wood door with a three-light transom. The door opens onto a one-bay stoop with wood railing. The one bay porch roof is gabled and features a pediment. Concrete piers support the stoop and Tuscan columns support the porch roof. The windows are wood-sash, six-over-nine-light, double-hung, units with simple wood surrounds and shutters. The intersecting gable roof is sheathed in asphalt and fiberglass shingles. The cornice is boxed and the roof features two gabled dormers on the northeast roof plane. The front section of the residence has one brick chimney located on the northwest gable interior. A two-story, wood-frame addition projects from the rear of the main house block. This square addition rests on an ashlar foundation, is clad with lap siding, and has a gable roof covered with asphalt and fiberglass shingles. A brick chimney is centrally located on the ridge. The windows are wood, sash, six-over-nine-light, double-hung units with simple wood surrounds and shutters. A fifteen-light door provides access to a pressure-treated wood, rear deck. A new wing has been added to the southeast elevation of the rear addition. This recent addition rests on a concrete-block foundation, is clad with metal siding, and has asphalt and fiberglass-shingled gable roof. The main entry is a new metal door with a metal surround. The door opens onto a pressure treated wood stoop. The windows are metal-frame, nine-over-nine light double-hung, sash units. A shallow, shed roof addition spans the rear of this wing. This shed roof addition is only noticeable by the observation of a change and extension of the roof plane angle. The house is in good condition. A small amount of wood siding has been broken. Paint is failing on trim areas in the main block and the ell.

The Dixon Brick House/Workers' Duplex House (MIHP # HO-503) at 5735 Race Road was constructed ca. 1850 (Hill 2003; Kurtze 1989). The house is set in a landscaped, fenced lot with mature trees. The two-story, four-bay

dwelling is constructed of common bond (4:1) brick and rests on a brick foundation. The building has a T-shaped ground plan that was expanded by a later rear addition. The brick front elevation (north) is exposed, while the sides and rear of the building have been covered with vinyl siding. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and an interior brick chimney projects from each gable end of the main block. The front elevation features two doorways. One doorway contains a three-light over three-wood-panel door. The other doorway contains a single large light over two-wood-panel door. Each door is set under a brick jack arch and has a transom. One transom is boarded up, but the other has a two-light transom with a decorative wood transom bar that is ornamented with curved molding and toothing. The windows are wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units. The windows on the first story are set under brick jack arches and are flanked with wood louvered blinds and shutter cocks. The rear wing is two-stories and sided with vinyl. Second story windows are one-over-one-light, double-hung sash and one-light fixed units. Evidence of the location of a former porch is evident along one elevation of the rear wing. A one-story, wood-frame, shed-roof addition extends from the other elevation. The addition rests on a poured concrete foundation and is clad in stained horizontal wood siding. Single doorways are located in the side and rear elevations of this addition. Hill (2003) hypothesizes that the house originally was one-story that was raised to two stories. The building is in good condition. Ivy is evident growing on the walls and the gutters were full of vegetation. Paint failure is evident on the wood elements on the front elevation. Mold is evident growing on the vinyl siding on the north elevation.

HOCKLEY FORGE AND MILL (MIHP #HO-740) is located in Howard County, north of Levering Avenue on the west side of the Thomas Viaduct (MIHP # BA-143 and HO-80) on the south side of the Patapsco River. No remains are visible above ground of the site; the location is a second-growth forest with dense underbrush. Five industrial enterprises with as many as thirty buildings occupied the site from the mid-eighteenth century through the early twentieth century (Sharp 1998). The original forge was established by Charles Carroll and Company of Anne Arundel County in 1760. By 1794, a saw mill and a grist mill operated on the site. Other uses of the site include a distillery (1829), a flour mill (ca. 1852), and a telegraph equipment factory (1876-1914).

The AVALON IRON WORKS SITE (MIHP # BA-261) is located in Baltimore County on the north bank of the Patapsco River, several hundred feet northwest of the Avalon Visitor Center in the Avalon park area. No extant structures or buildings are located within the site. Only a portion of a stone foundation remains above ground. The foundation is situated approximately 100 feet northwest of Gun Road, fifty feet southwest of the railroad line, with a creek running just southeast. Its original purpose and date of construction are unknown. The Avalon Iron Works Site served several major periods of industrial land use from the 1760s to the 1940s, including the Dorsey Forge (1761-1777), Whetcroft's iron slitting mill (1780-1815), the Avalon Iron and Nail Works (1808-1845), the Baltimore County Water and Electric Company (1910-1928), and the Civilian Conservation Corps camp (begun in 1933) (Sharp 2001:24-28). Extant structures associated with the Avalon Iron Works Site include the Iron Monger's House (now the Avalon History Center), a Stone Bridge over the remains of a millrace, a Dam/Bridge Abutment, and an Ironmaster's House (located outside the park boundaries and not described here).

The IRON MONGER'S HOUSE/AVALON IRON WORKS (Avalon History Center) (MIHP # BA-1586), located at 201 Gun Road, was constructed ca. 1830. The stone two-story, four-bay, duplex faces west. This building may be associated with the company town that contained fifteen stone duplex houses and other buildings that stood in the vicinity during the operation of the Avalon Iron and Nail Works between 1808-1845 (Rob Bailey

personal communication 29-30 July 2003; Sharp 2001:30). The house rests on a rubble stone foundation. The exterior stone walls are irregularly coursed and have large stone quoins. Both the front and rear elevations have identical symmetrical fenestration. The two inner bays each have a wood replacement door with a nine-light window over two vertical wood panels. These doors have single-light transoms, stone lintels, and stone sills. The windows on the front and rear elevations were installed in 1990. The windows on the front elevation are metal-frame, eight-over-eight-light units. The window openings on both stories have flat stone lintels. Two wood-sash, two-over-two-light windows are located in the north gable. Two wood-sash, one-over-six-light windows are located in the south gable. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Eave boards are present. A flush brick chimney rises on each gable end. The front elevation features a centrally located two-bay porch that shelters the two doors. Two square wood columns support the shed roof, which has gable ends clad with plywood. The front porch has a flagstone floor at ground level. A flagstone walk leads to the porch. The rear elevation features a full-width porch with a shed roof and gable ends clad with plywood. This porch has five square wood columns and a flagstone floor. A stone wall of low height encloses the southeast corner of the porch. A brick wall of low height is located at the northeast corner. The building originally served as workers' duplex housing, not as the iron monger's house (Rob Bailey personal communication 29-30 July 2003). A flagstone slab is located south of the house. This slab is a remnant from an identical workers' housing duplex (Rob Bailey personal communication 29-30 July 2003). A gravel circular drive provides access to the extant house, which is ornamented with planted flowers along the front elevation. A yard with miscellaneous trees and bushes surrounds the building. The house is in good condition. The stone walls have eroding mortar on all elevations, but mostly on the front and rear. White paint on the rear-elevation stone walls has worn off. A small hole is evident in the north-elevation stone wall. A vine is climbing up the south bay of the front elevation.

The Avalon History Center Garage, located behind the Avalon History Center, was constructed ca. 1940. The wood-frame, one-story building rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior walls are clad with composition shingles laid in a faux-stone design. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has exposed rafters. The front elevation has centrally-located double doors made of vertical boards and hung with strap hinges. A wood door with four lights over three horizontal wood panels is located off-center in the south elevation. The building features wood-sash, three-over-three-light fixed windows with slip sills. The garage is located on a plateau and at the bottom of a ridge, west of the CSX Corporation railroad track. Newsprint dating to the 1940s is present under the roofing material (Rob Bailey personal communication 29-30 July 2003). The building is slated for demolition in late July or early August 2003. The garage is in good condition. Paint is failing on the corner and roofline trim, as well as on the window sash.

The ruins of the AVALON SHOPS (MIHP # BA-1585) and Concrete Holding Ponds are located in the woods south of the Avalon History Center. The park shops were located in a large brick building that formerly housed pumping machinery for the Baltimore County Water and Electric Company. The building and accompanying concrete holding ponds were constructed ca. 1910 on the site of the former Avalon Iron and Nail Works (MdDNR Avalon History Center, display viewed 2003). The building occupied a rectangular footprint. Brick rubble from the building and poured concrete from the ponds remain on the site.

A Stone Bridge, located at the junction of Glen Artney and Gun Roads, spans the former millrace along the northwest bank of the Patapsco River. It was probably built during the first half of the nineteenth century for the

Avalon Iron Works (Rob Bailey personal communication 29-30 July 2003). The bridge is built into the banks of the millrace. It has one segmented brick arch (four courses deep) and stone flanking walls.

A Dam/Bridge Abutment is located on the north bank of the Patapsco River, approximately 500 feet southwest of the Stone Bridge. The tapered abutment is constructed of roughly dressed, regularly coursed granite blocks. A similar abutment appears to be situated on the opposite bank of the river.

Ruins of a stone wall are located west of the Avalon History Center, in the east corner of the intersection between the park entry road and Gun Road. The ruins are of low height and may be from a former millrace wall. This area is in the vicinity of the former Avalon Iron and Nail Works.

A stone rubble pile with slag fragments is located southeast of the Avalon History Center. These ruins lie on the embankment of the CSX Corporation railroad track, in the vicinity of the former Dorsey Forge and Avalon Iron and Nail Works enterprises. The ruins are located between the railroad track and the park entry road, and a former millrace is located south of the park entry road.

The AVALON DAM (MIHP # BA-2551) was reconstructed for the Baltimore County Water and Electric Company in 1901; its use was discontinued in 1926 and subsequently was heavily damaged in the flood of 1972 (Travers 1990:182; Hnedak 1979). The dam is located on the west bank of the Patapsco River near Lost Lake. The dam stretches from the cliff below River Road to the west bank of the river. The linear structure is constructed of stone rubble and stands approximately nine feet above the present ground level. The spill wall curves down to the ground, and the retaining wall is vertical. The river re-routed around the dam in 1972, and the dam now stands on dry ground west of the new river course and is in fair condition (Rob Bailey personal communication 29-30 July 2003).

The remains of an unidentified brick structure are located east of Lost Lake off Glen Artney Road. Three partial brick walls stand. These walls are laid in five-to-one common bond. Two iron cylindrical columns rise from the ground inside the three walls. Large screws project from the tops of these columns. A stone wall remnant is located northeast of the unidentified brick structure. A former millrace ran between the stone wall and the structure (Rob Bailey personal communication 29-30 July 2003).

The ORANGE GROVE MILL (MIHP # BA-2808) is the site of a flour mill complex on the north shore of the Patapsco River across from the current Orange Grove picnic area. George Baily and George Worthington established the mill in 1856 on land formerly owned by the Ellicott family. The mill had direct access to the B&O Railroad line that wound up the Baltimore County side of the river and water power from a nearby waterfall. In 1860, Charles A. Gambrill purchased the complex and operated it for 45 years as Mill C of the Gambrill & Company flour mills. In 1905, the mill buildings burned to the ground and Gambrill & Company moved their operations to Ellicott City (Sharp 1998). Four buildings associated with the mill were located on the Baltimore County side of the river. The complex included a mill constructed in 1856, a steam engine and boiler building constructed in 1873, a storage warehouse constructed in 1884, and the plant superintendent's dwelling. The cut granite foundations of the three mill buildings are visible along the steep south embankment of the CSX Corporation railroad line.

Workers at the flour mill were housed on the Howard County side. A swinging pedestrian suspension bridge linked the two shores and allowed workers access to the mill. The worker houses were one-story, wood-frame buildings clad with board-and-batten siding and low gable roofs (Sharp 1998). No resources associated with the worker complex are visible above ground. Only the remains of a stone dam abutment that braced a wooden dam are visible. The area has been developed with a picnic loop, restrooms, and parking lot. The Orange Grove Suspension Bridge is a replacement bridge constructed in 1978 after the flooding caused by Hurricane Agnes in 1972 (MdDNR drawings 1978). The bridge is in good condition.

BLOEDE'S DAM (MIHP # BA-1587) crosses the Patapsco River between Orange Grove Area and Ilchester Road. Constructed in 1906, the dam is a "flat slab reinforced concrete buttress dam of the half-apron type" (Hnedak 1979). The dam is 220 feet long, 40 feet wide at the base, and 26.5 feet from the normal tail water to the crest (Hnedak 1979). A fish ladder is located along side the Howard County side of the dam. The dam was built by the Patapsco Electric and Manufacturing Co. of Ellicott City. Victor Bloede, the namesake of the dam, was the company president. The purpose of the dam was to produce hydroelectricity. The dam was designed by the Amberson Hydraulic Construction Company of Boston, MA, with H. von Schon of Detroit, MI, as the consulting hydraulic engineer, and Messrs. Newton and Painter of Baltimore, MD, as consulting electric engineers. Hydroelectric producing equipment was housed inside the hollow interior of the dam (Travers 1990:183-186). When completed, the dam represented a milestone of technology. It was one of the earliest reinforced concrete dams in the United States and it was the world's first underwater hydroelectric plant (Travers 1990:184). The plant was purchased in 1913 by the Baltimore Gas and Electric and Power Company of Baltimore and was renovated. The plant ceased operations in 1924 (Travers 1990:185). The original equipment was removed from the dam when it ceased operations. The superstructures and other equipment associated with the dam were destroyed during Hurricane Agnes in 1972. The physical appearance of the dam appears on the exterior to be fair. However, a 1980 feasibility study conducted by MdDNR found that the structure was not sound (Travers 1990:186).

Oella (MIHP # BA-150) in Baltimore County was a major flour milling and cotton manufacturing center that developed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The UNION MILL RACE and the UNION DAM (MIHP # HO-534) located in Patapsco State Park are contributing elements to the National Register-listed Oella Historic District. The UNION MILL RACE, also known as the Dickey Mill Race (MIHP # HO-534), occupies the Baltimore County bank of the Patapsco River. Water enters the race through stone walls. The water courses 1.75 miles from the dam upstream to the Union Mill site in Oella. The mill race was dug in 1808-9 (Sharp 2001:46; Travers 1990:183). For most of its length, the race is flanked with earthen retaining walls and is 20 feet wide and 10 feet deep. A path leads from the dam to the mills site along the side of the race (Peirce 2003:71).

The present-day UNION DAM (MIHP # HO-534) spans the Patapsco River. The original stone dam was constructed in 1810 (Travers 1990:183). The dam was rebuilt after the 1817 flood by pouring concrete over the former stone structure. The dam was rebuilt after the destructive 1866 flood (Peirce 2003:71; Sharp 2001:80). The dam wall is constructed of reinforced aggregate concrete supported on the downstream side by narrow, evenly spaced piers of the same material. Wingwalls of non-reinforced concrete flank the dam. The south portion of the retaining wall is breached near the abutment wall, and water currently flows around the retaining wall

through the breach. Water no longer spills over the dam. On the south bank, just south of the breach, piles of stone cobbles have been placed to hold down the bank from erosion due to the breach. The dam is in fair condition. Major cracks are evident in the concrete and the effects of erosion are evident.

GRANITE MANUFACTURING MILL (18BA196) is the ruin of a nineteenth century granite extraction and processing mill formerly operated by the Granite Manufacturing Company. The mill is located on low terrace along the eastern bank of the Patapsco River in the town of Oella. A compliance survey conducted by Mid-Atlantic Archeological Research, Inc. (MAAR, Inc.) in 1980 identified the ruins of the mill, including portions of the raceway and mill foundation (Thomas et al. 1981). The survey included the excavation of test units and mechanized trenches within the site area, which revealed intact architectural features related to the mill and raceway. Mitigation was recommended if impacts from a proposed sewage line could not be avoided. The site area is currently maintained as a wooded area adjacent to a parking lot. A portion of the mill wall is visible. The condition of the site is good and no recent disturbances were observed.

GRAY'S MILL (MIHP # BA-1576) is located north of River Road and east of Old Frederick Road in Baltimore County. Gray's mill was a textile mill operated by Edward Gray from 1813 until his death in 1856. The company continued in operation until 1888 (Sharp 2001: 52-54, 75-79; Peirce 2003). In 1813, the mill was described as a three-story stone building. A ca. 1860 photograph depicted the stone mill with a central tower and a gambrel roof that contained the third story. The mill building was heavily damaged in the floods of 1866 and 1868 and repaired during the late 1860s (Sharp 2001:76-79). The current building is a large, two stone building with nine symmetrical bays along the elevation facing the river. The building is two bays deep. The walls are rough-cut coursed stone with corner quoins. The window and door openings are defined by large stone lintels, but the frames are empty. The steep gable roof is sheathed in cedar shakes and has shed and gable dormers. The eave has a box cornice with gable returns. A two-story porch has been added to the building. The building is in the curatorship program and is in the process of rehabilitation. The remains of a stone-faced millrace are nearby.

DANIELS (Alberton/Elysville) (MIHP # HO-27 and BA-29) is an industrial complex that spans the Patapsco River. In 1829 Thomas Ely established a cotton mill on the south bank of the river in Howard County (Peirce 2003:77-78). Beginning in 1845, the town of Elysville grew up to support the mill on the Baltimore County side of the river. The town was renamed Alberton after the mill's sale to the Alberton Manufacturing Company in 1853. The C.R. Daniels Company bought the mill and town in 1940. In 1972, Hurricane Agnes inflicted significant damage on the mill and town. The Daniels Company relocated their mill on a higher location, and demolished nearly all the remaining buildings on the south bank.

The industrial complex of Daniels (MIHP # HO-27) on the south bank on the Howard County side of the Patapsco River is privately owned and was not surveyed as part of this investigation. Workers' housing and community support buildings occupied the Baltimore County side (MIHP # BA-29). By 1871, approximately five to fifteen houses lined Alberton Road on the north bank of the river. These houses were three-story duplexes with symmetrical fenestration (Sharp 2001:78). The workers' houses are no longer extant but their locations are marked by level grassy plots at the foot of the wooded ridge. Some foundations and low stone terrace walls that defined front yards are still visible.

Alberton Community Church is the only built resource visible above-ground from the workers' village. The twentieth-century church (pre-1930s-1968) (Peirce 2003:78) occupies the west end of the town site. The three-bay building has one story and a basement, and is constructed of concrete block. The walls are finished in stucco. The former gabled roof, which has since collapsed, was sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main entry was centered on a two-story square tower attached to the east elevation. The door no longer exists. The two-story entry tower has a pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building is a ruin. The roof of the main building has fallen, and the walls are failing in many places. All windows and doors are missing.

The Daniels Dam spans the Patapsco River on the west end of Daniels. The original concrete dam was constructed in 1829; only the abutments remain (Peirce 2003:78). The current dam was constructed during the twentieth century. The retaining wall is constructed of reinforced concrete and set on narrow, evenly spaced piers of the same material. Abutments of reinforced concrete flank the dam on both banks. The structure is in fair condition.

The site of St. Stanislaus Church and cemetery are depicted on maps as east of Daniels (USGS Ellicott City 1953). The surrounding area is now largely overgrown with trees and underbrush. Access to the area is by Alberton Road, which is not currently maintained for public access. In 1993, the visible ruins of St. Stanislaus Kostka Catholic Church comprised foundations measuring 30 x 60 feet with two wings measuring 15 x 30 feet. Most of the walls remained, but the roof was missing. In 2003, the ruins had deteriorated. Half of the walls were only 4 feet tall, while the other walls were approximately 20 feet tall. The upper portion of the west wall had toppled (Peirce 2003). The site was not visited during the 2004 survey.

The ELBA FURNACE (MIHP # CARR-1586) is located on a bend in the Patapsco River east of MD Rte 32 near Sykesville. The furnace was established ca. 1847 by Baltimore businessmen. Isaac Tyson, Jr., purchased the furnace in 1849 for his son James Wood Tyson. The furnace was destroyed in the 1868 flood (Short 1999). The site comprises the furnace ruins, stone walls, a ramp, and a race. The foundation is constructed of dry-laid massive stones that are roughly finished and retain evidence of drill marks. The corners are finely finished with quoins. The walls taper inward at the top of the structure. Some of the walls have corbelled stone openings. The circular furnace lining is constructed of brick. The ramp is located on the east side of the structure. The structure is in poor condition. The drylaid walls appear unstable. The ramp is eroding and covering the walls. The site is overgrown with trees and other vegetation.

PATAPSCO STATE PARK I (18CR19) is a nineteenth-to-twentieth-century quarry and tunnel located on the northern floodplain of the Patapsco River, approximately 450 m (1,476.4 ft) west of the confluence of Piney Run with the Patapsco River. The town of Marriottsville is located on the southern side of the river from the site. Marriottsville Road, which extends roughly northeast/southwest through the town, intersects with Henrytown Road approximately 230 m (754.6 m) east of the site. The northern branch the river extends along the southern side of the site, which is situated on the moderately sloping southern face of a narrow finger ridge that projects along the northern side of the Patapsco River.

Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology visited the site in 1974 and conducted a non-systematic surface survey (MHT Site Files). The site area is currently maintained as a wooded area that

exhibits a dense understory of vines and sapling trees. The quarry area was not evident but the tunnel described on the MHT Site Form appears to be an old mine entrance that is set into the side of the finger ridge. The mineshaft was not entered during the current survey. The site was not visibly disturbed and appears to be in fair condition.

PATAPSCO STATE PARK II (18CR20) is a twentieth-century pegmatite quarry located along the northern bank of the Patapsco River, approximately 450 m (1,476.4 ft) east of the town of Henrytown. The quarry is set into the moderately to steeply sloping southern face of a finger ridge that projects along the northern bank of the river. Historic quarry site Patapsco Valley State Park I (18CR19) is located about 750 m (2,460.6 ft) east along the same landform. Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology visited the site in 1977 and conducted a non-systematic surface survey (MHT Site Files). The site is currently maintained as a wooded area. The quarry was easily identified and drill scars were visible along the face of the quarry, where the rock had been removed from the hillside. A pair of concrete posts adjacent to two iron rails was visible to the east of the quarry pit and appeared to be associated with the quarry site. The site appeared to be in fair condition, with minor (0-10 per cent) disturbance.

PATAPSCO STATE PARK SURVEY 2 (18HO65) is a nineteenth-century lime kiln located along an unnamed tributary of the Patapsco River near the town of Marriottsville. The site is situated on the moderately sloping eastern face of a broad finger ridge along the southern side of the river. Marriottsville Road is located less than 100 m (328.1 ft) east of the site. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway is located approximately 30 m (98.4 ft) north of the site. Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey visited the site in 1974 and conduced a non-systematic surface survey (MHT Site Files). The site area is currently overgrown with vines and brambles. Portions of the foundation walls remain intact but overall the kiln has collapsed. The mouth of the kiln is visible at the base of one foundation wall. The condition of the site is poor and the remaining portions of the foundation appear unstable.

PATAPSCO STATE PARK SURVEY 4 (18HO67) is a nineteenth-to-twentieth century quarry located along an unnamed tributary of the Patapsco River. The site is situated on the eastern face of a finger ridge that extends along the western side of Henrytown Road. The Patapsco River is located approximately 250 m (820.2 ft) north of the site. The town of Henryton is located on the northern side of the river. A two-track road winds along the crest of the finger ridge, ending along the ridge base, approximately 50 m (164 ft) north of the site. Carlisle Zaruba of the Archeological Society of Maryland visited the site is 1973. The site is currently located within a wooded area. The entrance to the quarry mine has collapsed but remains apparent. No quarry pit was evident. The site was not visibly disturbed but is in poor condition.

DOMESTIC BUILDINGS

East of Elkridge

The former FONTZ HOUSE, located off German Driveway east of Ridge Road in Anne Arundel County, was constructed ca.1920 (USGS Relay 1907, 1947). The dwelling is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay, wood-frame dwelling. The house rests on concrete-block piers. The walls are clad in wood drop siding. The roof is sheathed

in asphalt shingles. The door opening is centrally located. The door is missing. The window openings contain paired wood frames; the glazing is missing. A hood supported on wood brackets shelters the door opening. The house is vacant and in poor condition. Deterioration is evident in all the wood elements and the paint has failed. The door and windows are missing. The roof has holes and the asphalt shingles are deteriorating. Vegetation is encroaching on the building.

Elkridge to Hollofield Area

FOSTER' S FANCY (Former Chittock House, Hockley-in-the-Hole) (MIHP # HO-387) is located at 5925 River Road in Howard County west of Elkridge. The house was constructed during the late eighteenth century, but the exact date is unknown. The house probably was associated with the Hockley Forge and Mill (MIHP # HO-740) established on the floodplain of the northeast of the house by 1760. Sharp (1998) reported that the 1798 Federal Direct Tax listed a one-story brick dwelling measuring 42x 15 feet on the property. By 1829, the house was a two-story brick dwelling. Hockley-in-the-Hole is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Lawyers Hill Historic District.

The main house occupies a narrow level terrace partway up a hill. The house is accessed by a long unpaved drive that encircles the house. Trees grow on the upward and downward slopes surrounding the house. The main house is oriented north-south along the terrace and originally faced east. The oldest portions of the building are the two-story and one-and-a-half-story, brick sections. The two sections were built at the same time and form an integrated building (Fowler personal communication 16 June 2003). The foundation wall along the east elevation is rubble stone and brick. Brick is the visible foundation material along the west elevation. The east elevation is constructed of Flemish bond brick, while common bond brick (3:1) is evident on the second story of the two-story section on the west elevation. All exterior brick walls are painted, obscuring the bond. All gambrel ends and the east elevation of the two-story section have been covered over with square butt wood shingles. A single doorway in the east elevation is set under a brick jack arch and contains a four-panel wood door accessed by a set of concrete steps. The door is currently blocked off, but provided access to the hall with interior stairway. A second door is located in the south elevation of the two-story section. This door is a nine-light over wood panel unit. The first-story windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units arranged singly and in pairs. The first story window in the east elevation of the two-story brick section is set under a brick segmental arch. The windows in the west elevation of the two-story section of the house include two, four-light, wood-frame casements on the first story and a two-over-two-light, double-hung sash and a four-light casement on the second story. The windows in the south elevation are four-over-four-light, double-hung sash units. Both sections have gambrel roofs that are sheathed with asphalt shingles and have enclosed soffits. The one-and-a-half story section has gable dormers, one on the west elevation and two on the east elevation. The gable dormers contain six-over-six-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows with thin wood muntins. The house has three brick chimneys. One exterior and one interior chimney rise along the west elevation. A third chimney is located near the north end of the one-and-a-half story section. A one-story, rectangular shingled bay projects from the east elevation of the one-and-a-half story brick section of the house.

Additions to the main building include a two-story sleeping porch constructed ca. 1920 attached to the south end of the two-story brick portion of the building and a one-story kitchen addition constructed ca. 1942 on the north

end of the one-and-a-half story brick section. The sleeping porch is wood frame, rests on a stone foundation, and has a gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The second story is enclosed with horizontal narrow "waterfall" (Fowler personal communication 16 June 2003) wood siding along the south elevation and wood butt shingles along the west elevation. The waterfall siding continues along the first story of the brick section of the house. The enclosed second story is supported by square wood posts with chamfered corners. The first-story is framed to hold screens. An open porch under the integral roof spans the east side of the second story of the sleeping porch. Access to this porch is only through the second story. Windows in the south elevation of the sleeping porch are large wood-frame, four-over-four-light, double-hung sash units and an ornamental semi-circular window in the upper gable.

The kitchen addition on the north end is a one-story, wood-frame addition clad in wood shingle siding. The kitchen rests on a stone foundation. The shed roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A plywood door is located in the north elevation. The windows are four-light awning units. A metal roof supported by metal posts extends from the north end of the kitchen to cover a concrete slab open porch.

Hockley-in-the-Hole is in the curatorship program administered by MdDNR. Work to maintain the building is ongoing. The building is in fair condition. The primary conditions noted during the 16 June 2003 site visit were the result of the rainy spring weather. The water had wicked through the brick walls. Though not much vegetation is located within 10 feet of the building, the trees that have grown up around the house retain moisture. Vines are evident growing up the west elevation of the building. Mortar erosion is evident in several places, as well as cracks through the mortar joints. Paint failure is evident on unstained wood elements.

The former Chittock Garage, constructed ca. 1950, is located north of the house. The one-story garage is constructed of concrete block. The upper gambrel end is clad with wood shingles. The front-facing gambrel roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles over corrugated metal. A wide metal overhead-track garage door occupies the south elevation. A single-light, wood-frame window is located in the upper gambrel end. The garage is in fair condition. Wood shingles in the upper gambrel end were loose. Paint failure is evident on the wood surround of the overhead door and on the wood elements of the window. The garage is located against a hill and vines were growing up the walls.

The former BERRETT HOUSE is located at 6219 Rockburn Hill Road in Howard County. The wood-frame, Victorian Gothic-style house is two stories and adopts a T-shaped footprint. The house was constructed ca. 1870 based on map research (Martenet 1860; Hopkins 1877). The three-bay front elevation with the front gable peak is oriented north facing the Patapsco River valley. The east end of the house rests on an irregularly coursed stone foundation, while the west end has a poured concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad with horizontal wood drop siding. The west end of the house has asbestos shingle siding. The centrally located doorway contains a four-light-over-two-panel wood unit. The doorway has a two-light transom. The windows are two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units with exterior wood-frame storm windows that are hinged at the top. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with asphalt shingles. The eave is finished with an enclosed wood soffitt with an eave board. A one-story porch spans the front elevation. The porch rests on brick piers and has a wood deck. Square wood posts with square bases and caps and chamfered corners support the hip roof of the porch. The porch features stylized brackets and jigsawn balusters. Wood lattice is installed between the brick piers. A

two-story porch spans the east side of the rear wing. The roof has been extended over the porch and the porch features the same ornamentation as the front porch. A one-story shed addition is located on the west elevation of the rear wing. The addition has a concrete-block foundation and is clad with asbestos shingles. This addition has a single doorway that contains a door with two lights over two wood panels. The house is in good condition and is enrolled in the curatorship program.

The former Berrett garage, constructed in 1959 (MdDNR DMI 2002), is located behind the house. The two-bay, wood-frame, one-story garage rests on a concrete slab foundation. The exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten siding. The front gable is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Two metal overhead track doors occupy the north elevation. The windows are wood-frame, six-light units. The garage is in good condition. Paint failure on the wood siding and wood window elements is evident. Some deterioration is evident along the base of the wood siding. Cracks are evident in the concrete slab floor.

The PATAPSCO STATE PARK RANGER'S QUARTERS (MIHP # HO-459) (former Brown House), located in Howard County at the top of a hill accessed from River Road near Orange Grove, was constructed ca. 1900 (USGS Relay 1907). The two-story, three-bay dwelling has a two-story rear wing. The building foundation is concrete and brick piers. The exterior walls are clad in wood drop siding. The door is centrally located, but obscured by the porch screens. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-one-light, double-hung sash. The gable roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. The eave has an enclosed soffitt and raking boards in the gable ends. A squat central brick chimney projects from the center of the roof ridge. A metal flue projects from the stack. A one-story, shed porch spans the façade. Wood framing is constructed across the porch to hold screens. The enclosed railing under the screens is plywood. A one-story addition is located on the east side of the rear wing. The house is good condition. The wood siding is exhibiting signs of paint failure. Paint failure is evident on the plywood on the porch. The wood lattice between the porch foundation piers is deteriorated.

Three residences are located in Baltimore County in the Glen Artney park area and are associated with the development of Glen Artney as a station along the B&O Railroad. Each of the three main residences represents a particular style of domestic architecture that was popular in suburban enclaves between ca. 1890 and ca. 1920. Each dwelling retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to illustrate its architectural style. This enclave was probably inhabited by persons who commuted into Baltimore City by train. Access to these houses is by private lane. The houses are sited on rising ground, overlook the B&O railroad tracks, and are surrounded by woods on the north. Large mowed lawns link the three houses.

The former CHESSOR HOUSE, constructed ca. 1920, is located at 1 Glen Artney Road. The house is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay front, wood-frame American four-square dwelling. The house rests on a poured concrete wall foundation. The walls are clad with asbestos shingles. The pyramidal roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The eave is covered with aluminum. A single shed dormer is located in the east roof elevation. A brick chimney projects from the center of the roof. The east elevation has a single centered door and a pair of five-light double doors. The windows are vinyl-clad, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash installed in 1999 (MdDNR DMI 2002). A full-façade, wraparound porch spans the east and south elevations. The porch has a shed roof supported by square wood posts with chamfered corners, a wood deck, and a square wood balustrade. The porch is accessed by a set of centrally-located steps. A corner of the porch on the south elevation has been enclosed

with asbestos shingles and is supported on a concrete-block foundation. A one-story enclosed entry vestibule projects from the west elevation and contains the rear door. The vestibule rests on a concrete-block foundation. The house is in good condition. Minor cracking is evident on a few of the asbestos shingles and paint failure is evident on the wood elements, primarily the balustrade, on the porch.

A one-story, wood-frame garage and equipment storage shed is located southwest of the main house. Constructed ca. 1930, the garage rests on a concrete slab. The garage walls are clad with drop wood siding; the shed addition is clad in vertical board siding. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing and finished with an eave board. Two metal overhead-track garage doors occupy the north elevation. Paired vertical-board wood doors occupy the north elevation of the shed addition that spans the east elevation of the garage. The garage is in good condition. Vegetation is growing near the building. The eave board along the shed addition to the garage was loose and deteriorated. Paint failure on the wood elements is evident.

An abandoned former chicken coop, constructed ca. 1930, is located west of the main house. This one-story, wood-frame building is clad with wood shingles and plywood siding. The shed roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. A single door and an unglazed window opening are located in the south elevation. The shed is in poor condition. The door is deteriorating and no longer set on its hinges. The wood elements were generally deteriorated.

The former WHITE HOUSE, constructed ca. 1894, is located at 2 Glen Artney Drive. The wood-frame house is a classic Victorian/Queen Anne cottage. It is surrounded by mowed lawn with one large mature tree. The house occupies an irregular footprint and has one-and-a-half and two-story sections. The house faces south and rests on a rubble stone foundation. Rusticated concrete-block piers support the porch along the south elevation. The walls are clad in asbestos shingles, but ornamental square butt and fishscale shingles are visible in the multiple gable ends. The varied intersecting and projecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The front gable end (south) features jigsawn ornamentation and eave boards with bull's-eye blocks. The west gable end has a clipped gable with cutaway corners and ornamental scrolled brackets at the eave. A shed dormer is located in each plane of the south gable end. The main entry is located in the west elevation of the south gable. The doorway contains a nine-light over wood panel door. A secondary door located in the east elevation is a two-vertical light over two-wood panel unit. A third doorway located in the west elevation contains a nine-light over wood panel door. The windows are primarily vinyl-clad, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units installed in 2000 (MdDNR DMI 2002). Other windows include a wood-frame, four-light circular window in the clipped gable end. A multi-colored glass Queen Anne window is located in the east elevation. A one-story, wraparound porch spans the south facing projecting gable. The porch has turned columns, a square wood balustrade, and a wood deck and narrow wood ceiling. Modern wood lattice is placed between the rusticated concrete-block porch foundation piers. The house is in good condition. Some erosion of the mortar in the stone foundation walls is evident. Paint failure is evident on the wood elements on the porch, wood shingles, and eave ornamentation.

A garage and storage building, constructed ca. 1920, is located northeast of the main house at the bottom of a rise at the edge of the woods. The one-story, four-bay building is constructed of wood frame. The walls are sheathed with horizontal drop siding and plywood. The foundation is a wood sill on dirt. The shallow gable roof flanked by flat roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. Four sets of paired plywood doors occupy the west

elevation. An animal porch is attached to the south end. The building is in fair condition. The paint has faded and fallen leaves are evident on the roof. One plywood door was broken.

The former YOUNG HOUSE AND GARAGE (MIHP # BA-1584), constructed ca. 1910 based on architectural style, is located at 4 Glen Artney Road. The house sits high on a hill and is surrounded by mowed lawns. The wood-frame, asymmetrical Shingle Style house adopts an irregular footprint and rests on stone foundation. The dwelling has one-and-a-half story and two-story sections. The dwelling is clad with square butt wood shingles. The lowest row of shingles is kicked out to form a skirt. The gambrel roof on the east and south elevations intersect with gable-on-gable roofs on the north elevation. All roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. A gambrel gable is located in the south roof plane. Shed dormers are located in the gable roofs that project from the north elevation. The main entry currently is located in the west elevation. This doorway contains a wood-paneled unit. The original main entry was located in the east elevation and contained a wood paneled door. Two sets of double glass doors are located on the south elevation and open onto the porch. The windows are primarily wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash with narrow beaded wood surrounds. The house also has some paired four-over-four-light, double-hung sash windows, triple eight-light casements, six-light hinged units, and one-light sliding units. A curved two-story stair tower projects from the northeast corner of the gambrel roofed section. The tower contains five narrow slitted windows graduated in size. A one-story porch spans the east and south elevations. The porch is supported on a massive poured concrete foundation with multiple arches. The front entry on the east elevation is sheltered under a one-bay projecting gable roof supported on battered piers with short wood columns. A flight of steps leads to this bay. The remainder of the porch roof is supported on square wood posts. The former shingled enclosed rail noted in 1979 is not longer extant on the building (Hnedak 1979). A one-story addition that rests on a brick pier and poured concrete foundation projects from the northwest corner of the house. The house is in good condition. Cracks and erosion are evident in the poured concrete foundation under the porch. The chimney cap exhibited eroded mortar. Some of the wood shingles exhibit deterioration. The porch was under renovation as of 10 June 2003.

The former Young House has five outbuildings. All outbuildings appear to date from the mid-twentieth century. A one-story, square, poured concrete shed with concrete sides and concrete roof is located in the house yard northwest of the dwelling. The building is set in a corner of stone retaining walls. A four-panel wood door occupies the south elevation and a window opening is located in the east elevation. The building is in fair condition. The door exhibits deterioration and paint failure.

Four outbuildings line the driveway west of the main house. The two outbuildings located nearest the house are garages. Both buildings are wood-frame clad in horizontal wood drop siding. The garages rest on concrete slab foundations. The front-facing gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The garage nearest the house has plywood in the north elevation and a single vinyl overhead track door east elevation. A four-light window is located in the upper gable end. The second garage has two vinyl overhead-track doors in the east elevation. The second garage has a four-light window in the upper front gable and six-light windows along the side elevations. Both garages are in good condition.

A small shed is located south of the two garages. This one-story building rests on a concrete slab foundation. The wood-frame walls are clad in horizontal drop wood siding. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with

composition roll roofing. A single wood panel occupies the east elevation. Windows are located in the side elevations. The shed is in good condition. The door in the gable end exhibits signs of minor deterioration.

A collapsed chicken coop is located southwest of the small shed. This one-story, wood-frame building is clad with horizontal wood siding. The condition of this building is poor. It is set in the wood line and is overgrown with vegetation. The shed roof has collapsed.

The former CUGLE HOUSE, located at 4462 Bonnie Branch Road in Howard County between the Orange Grove and Hollofield park areas, was constructed ca. 1900-1920. The house faces the road on a slight elevation. There is a wooded area behind the house and a stream across the road. The wood-frame, two-story, three-bay house faces southeast. The house rests on a stone foundation consisting of large, irregularly coursed granite blocks. The exterior walls of the house are clad with vinyl siding. The gable roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. Soffits are clad with vinyl, and gable returns are present. A shed dormer with paired one-over-one-light windows projects from the center of the rear slope. A brick chimney rises along the southwest gable end; half of the chimney is located on the exterior and half on the interior. The main entry is centrally located on the front elevation. The wood door has either twelve or sixteen lights; a screen door covers the bottom of the wood door, hindering visibility of the lights. A similar wood door is located in the east bay of the northeast elevation. The rear elevation of the house has a wood door in the west bay. The upper half of this door accommodates two-over-one-lights, and the bottom half has two horizontal wood panels. Windows are vinyl-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units that were installed in 2000. The windows on the front elevation are paired, have vinyl shutters, and are symmetrically located in the outer bays of the first and second stories. Most windows on the other elevations are single units. The house has three porches. The front porch is one bay with a pedimented hood that is supported by two square wood columns. Brick piers provide the foundation for the porch, which has a wood floor, stairs, and railing and a beaded vinyl ceiling. The full-width side porch on the northeast elevation rests on brick piers with wood-lattice infill and has a wood floor, stairs, and railing. Square wood columns support the hipped porch roof; the porch ceiling is covered with beaded vinyl material. The rear porch occupies the west half of the elevation. This porch has a shed roof and is enclosed with glass, wood, and metal. A wood deck surrounded by wood and vinyl lattice extends off the rear porch. The front and side yard is well-kept and ornamented with shrubs, flowers, and a few trees. A rock wall of low height rises between the road and front yard. A shed that was probably constructed after 1960 stands in fair condition behind the house on the west side. The house is in good condition, but the integrity of materials and workmanship has been compromised by modern materials. Shrubs and flowers grow close to the front-elevation foundation. The wood stairs on the front and side porches exhibit peeling paint. The wood lattice infill on the side porch is leaning and not attached to the brick piers.

The FREY PROPERTY is located on River Road in Baltimore County between the Hilton and Hollofield park areas. The complex lies southeast of the Phelan Property and northwest of the privately owned house at 10 River Road. The two-and-one-half-story former frame house was constructed ca. 1880 but no longer stands (Lloyd personal communication 9/12/2003). Five outbuildings, built ca. 1920s, stand on a lightly wooded hill a short distance northeast of River Road. A stream flows northwest of the buildings. Various stone retaining walls, some topped with stone piers and some with jagged rock formations, are located near the structures. Numerous manmade stone piers rise from the ground. Some piers are crowned with bricks, and two are connected by an

overhead arch. One stone pier is surrounded by a low stone circle embedded in the ground. A concrete step on the northwest side leads onto the dirt surface inside the circle. Four evenly spaced jagged rock formations rest on the circle, and jagged stones project from the top of the pier in the center of the circle. The pier has a decorative rectangular terra cotta plate attached to the northwest side. This plate features a circular floral design set into raised geometric lines and squares. Ranger Lloyd reports that the stone piers and retaining walls were constructed in 1962. She also claims that the property had two one-car garages and a frame stable with a loft. These buildings and the dwelling were severely damaged by the flood of 1972 caused by Hurricane Agnes (Lloyd personal communication 9/12/2003).

The Frey Quarters originally served as sleeping quarters for children visiting the Frey property in the summertime (Lloyd personal communication 9/12/2003). The wood-frame, one-story building faces southwest. The building rests on a concrete-wall foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A center gable peak on the southwest elevation identifies this elevation as the front. A louvered, gabled cupola with gable returns rises from the center of the roof ridge. A boxed cornice surrounds the building. A four-panel wood door is centered on the northwest elevation. Window openings are symmetrically placed; there are no lights. The front elevation features a large central window opening with cropped upper corners. This window opening is flanked by two smaller ones. A square louvered opening occurs in the center gable peak. The northwest elevation has a similar square louvered opening in the gable, and a small square opening is at floor level north of the door. A full-width, rusticated concrete porch with a pier in each front corner leads to the door. The porch has centered brick steps and a concrete-slab floor. A small hood with a shed-roof shelters the door; the gable ends are clad with beaded board. The building accommodates three rooms with concrete floors. The interior walls are not finished. Electrical receptacles are present, but there is no plumbing. The building is severely deteriorated, and fire damage is evident..

The Frey Pavilion is located southeast of the Frey Quarters. The wood-frame, one-story pavilion faces northwest. Walls of half height rise from the ground. An opening in the walls occurs on the northwest elevation to allow entrance into the pavilion. Four tapered piers support the front-facing gable roof, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Corners are cropped at the pier/roof junctions. The roof features gable returns, boxed eaves, and a boxed cornice. Walls, piers, and gables are clad with wood shingles. A square louvered opening occurs in the front gable. The pavilion has a beaded-board ceiling with an electrical light receptacle in the center. The building is in poor condition; the roof is collapsing.

The Frey Springhouse is located northwest of the Frey Quarters. The brick, one-story building faces southeast. The springhouse rests on a stone foundation, which suggests that this structure may pre-date the other buildings in the complex. The brick walls are laid in a stretcher bond pattern. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Gables are clad with wood shingles. A louvered, gabled cupola with truncated gable returns rises from the center of the roof ridge. A door opening with no door is centrally located on the front elevation. The building is in poor condition; the roof is collapsing.

The Frey Corncrib is located north of the Frey Quarters. The wood-frame, one-story building faces southwest. The building rests on concrete and brick piers. Walls are clad with widely spaced vertical boards. Wire screens fill the spaces between the boards. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Gables are clad

with wood shingles. A louvered, gabled cupola with gable returns rises from the center of the roof ridge. The cupola ridge runs parallel to the roof ridge. A door opening with no door is located off-center on the front elevation. Concrete steps lead to the door opening, and there is a wood floor. The building is in fair condition.

The Frey Doghouse is located in front of the Frey Corncrib. The rusticated concrete-block structure has a front-facing gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The upper gables are clad with wood shingles. A small square door opening is located under the front gable. A hole in the center of the roof ridge suggests the presence of a former cupola or other type of roof projection. The doghouse is in fair condition

The former UNCAPHER HOUSE, located at 16 River Road in Baltimore County between the Hilton and Hollofield park areas, was constructed ca. 1830-1860. The house stands on a hill and faces the road, beyond which the Patapsco River lies. A steep bank rises immediately behind the house. The two-and-one-half-story house faces southwest and consists of a stone, three-bay principal block and a stone and wood-frame, three-bay addition on the southeast side. The house rests on a rubble stone foundation, which rises one-story on the addition. The wood-frame upper half of the addition is clad with wood shingles. The gable roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing; the rafter ends are exposed. A brick chimney is located at the ridge center. Two gabled dormers with six-over-six-light windows project from the front roof slope. The dormers are clad with wood drop siding. The main entry is located in an enclosed front porch on the front elevation of the principal block. The wood six-panel door is flanked by sidelights. The original front-door opening is visible inside the enclosed porch, centrally located on the principal block and flanked by two window openings. A boarded-up door is centrally located on the first-story of the front elevation of the addition. The second stories of the principal block and the addition each contain two, wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows. The southeast elevation has a similar six-over-six-light window in the gable and two wood-frame, one-over-one-light windows with interior decorative aluminum grills running in criss-cross fashion on the first story. The northwest gable contains two fixed, two-over-two-light windows. All six-over-six-light windows in the house are pdeteriorationected by wood-frame, one-over-one-light units with hinges at the top. The enclosed porch features tall, single-light windows. Wood shingles fill the wall space below the windows, and the remaining exterior porch walls are clad with vinyl siding. Each side of the porch has a metal-frame, one-over-one-light window.

A gravel driveway occupies most of the small front yard. The house is in fair condition. There are no gutters and downspouts on the house. Most elevations have moss or mildew growing at the bottom of the foundation walls. Some wood shingles are missing or broken, and their paint is deteriorating. The one-over-one-light protective windows are loose in some locations and open at the bottom. The wood siding on the dormers is broken in many places and has deteriorating paint. The chimney mortar is eroding. However, the house no longer exhibits integrity of design, materials, or workmanship due to alterations and additions.

Landscaping surrounding the house include a small side yard northwest of the house and forest and overgrowth behind the house. A stone wall surrounds the rear elevation and continues along part of each side elevation. Another stone wall is located in the bank in front of the house. Stone steps lead to the road below. A third stone wall was constructed northwest of the house. Stone steps lead up the hill to a tall, wood-frame, one-story shed with a front-facing gable, vertical-board siding, and a centrally located divided door. The shed faces south.

Another wood-frame shed located west of the house faces southwest. This shed has board-and-batten siding, a shed roof sheathed in composition roll roofing, and a batten door.

The former PHELAN PROPERTY (18BA389) is located near the Patapsco River on River Road, southeast of the Gray's Mill House in Baltimore County, between the Hilton and Hollofield park areas. The site is the location of a former late-nineteenth century house that incorporated the stone foundation and log walls of an earlier building. Ruins consist of stone steps oriented in a northwest direction that are attached to a low stone foundation wall running south to west. A brick chimney stands northeast of the steps, accompanied by another low stone foundation wall running south to west. Unidentified stone remains are evident southeast of the other ruins. One log timber was visible at this location. The area is overgrown and difficult to examine; however, the ruins are consistent with an evaluation of the Phelan Property conducted by Orlando Ridout V in 1986 before the house was razed. At the time of the 1986 evaluation, a stone dairy was identified about 10 yards east of the house. This dairy no longer stands. The condition of the site was fair.

The site of the Phelan House was not identified in the location depicted by MHT site file data. The ruins observed in the mapped location of the site were far more extensive that the three room Phelan House. These ruins included many rooms and retaining walls and appeared to be those of Gray's Mill, which operated from the late eighteenth century until its closure around 1880 (McNamara 1977:44).

Hollofield Area to Woodstock

The former HUBBARD HOUSE 1, located at 8061 Baltimore National Pike in Howard County in the Hollofield park area, was constructed ca. 1950. The house is accessed by an unpaved driveway that leads from the highway into a wooded area. An overgrown yard with large pines and other trees surrounds the house. A stream winds through the north and east sides of the property. The wood-frame, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay house faces north. It was built in the Cape Cod style and rests on a concrete-block foundation with a basement beneath. The exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Two gabled dormers project from the front slope, and there is a continuous shed dormer on the rear slope. A brick chimney rises slightly behind the roof ridge and off center to the east. The main entry is centered on the front elevation; it is currently covered in plywood and therefore not visible. Most window openings are also covered in plywood. Those visible contain one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A one-bay front porch with rounded metal supports shelters the front door. The porch floor extends to the east side of the house. The porch has a metal railing and a concrete floor. Wood steps and railings provide access to the porch on the front and east elevations. A wood deck extends off the rear of the house. A covered basement entrance is located on the east elevation. The basement shelter has a concrete-block foundation, T1-11 walls and door, and a front-facing gable roof. A wood and wire fence encloses the back yard; this fence attaches to the adjacent garage. The house is in good condition. The asbestos shingles are discolored in several areas. A few shingles are broken, and there is a minimal amount of peeling paint. The window panes on the rear elevation are broken. Moss or mildew is growing on two-thirds of the front slope of the roof.

The former Hubbard Garage was constructed ca. 1950. The building is located southeast of the former Hubbard House 1 and is now partially collapsed. The concrete-block, one-story building faced east. The upper gable ends

were covered in asbestos shingles. The roof shape cannot be detected; the roof surface was sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building featured a wood garage door and two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The remains of the garage are in poor condition. The north and west walls still stand.

The RUDISILL HOUSE (MIHP # HO-535), located at 2210 Daniels Road in Howard County, was constructed ca. 1890-1910 (USGS Ellicott City 1890, 1943). The house stands in an isolated setting at the end of a long unpaved driveway. It is situated on the top of a small hill, surrounded by forest. The wood-frame, two-story, three-bay house faces east. The house consists of a principal block with a rear wing on the north side. A one-story attached wood shed extends from the rear of the wing. A second addition is located at the intersection of the principal block and wing. The principal block and wing rest on a fieldstone foundation that is partially coated with stucco. The second addition has a concrete-block foundation. Asbestos shingles applied over wood siding cover the exterior walls, with the exception of the wood shed, which has vertical-board siding. The principal block has a gable roof with a center gable peak on the front elevation; the wing has a gable roof; and, the second addition has a shed roof. The entire roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. The principal block has boxed eaves and gable returns; these elements are clad with aluminum. An off-center brick chimney rises from the ridge of the wing. The front façade features symmetrical fenestration. The main entrance occupies the north bay but may have been relocated from the center bay. The doorway contains a six-panel wood door. Previous windows were replaced in 1999 with one-over-one-light, double-hung, metal-sash windows (MdDNR DMI 2002). A full-width front porch is supported by four square wood columns. There is a wood railing on the north side and wood lattice on the south. The house is in good condition, but the house no longer appears to retain integrity of materials, design, or workmanship. The stucco on the north-elevation foundation is flaking and spalling. A few asbestos shingles are partially chipped and stained. Deterioration and staining is evident on the wood cladding of the wood shed addition. Paint is failing on the wood porch railing and posts. Stone retaining walls of low height surround the house on three sides. Wood stairs with brick infill lead to the north end of the porch and are flanked by a line of cedar trees. Rock wall terraces rise within the forest.

The Rudisill Pumphouse, constructed during the first half of the twentieth century, is located north of the house. The wood-frame, one-story building faces east. It rests on a poured concrete foundation. The building is clad in flush horizontal wood siding. The shallow hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and has an eave board. A vertical beaded board door is located off center in the east elevation and is accessed by concrete steps. Openings in the walls are unglazed; some openings contain wood lattice work. The pumphouse is in fair condition. Paint failure, deteriorated asphalt shingles, broken wood lattice, and roof holes are evident.

The former GREEN PROPERTY (Griggs House, Blair Witch Movie House) (MIHP # BA-1579) is located west of Hernwood Road, northwest of Granite and near Woodstock. The site is isolated and in a densely wooded area immediately west of a decommissioned and vacant Nike missile installation. This mid-nineteenth century residence is a wood, braced-frame, three-bay, two-story house that is supported on a stone foundation. The house is dated to the mid-nineteenth century because of the combination wood framing that combines heavy timber framing and vertical studs. In addition, deed research included in the MIHP form documented that the property was owned by Edward Green between 1836 and his death in 1873; family members sold the property at auction in 1881 and it became part of the Jesuit Woodstock College landholdings (Mazurek 2000). The exterior of the house has a stucco finish. The gable roof is sheathed in black asphalt shingles and the cornice is boxed. An interior

chimney has collapsed. It is unclear where the chimney was originally located. A gabled dormer is located on the front elevation. The dormer is finished with clapboard siding and houses a single, empty window frame. The main entry is an empty, off-center doorway that features a transom that is missing glazing. All windows have been removed from their frames. The front porch was one bay wide; the gabled hood has been removed. The porch foundation is a concrete slab over brick coursing that lies over a stone foundation. A full-width porch spans the east elevation. The foundation is the same form as the front porch and the roof is also missing. A one-story, shed-roof addition projects from the north elevation. The shed roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and a collapsed interior chimney is located inside the rear wall. A concrete-block and brick well lies collapsed and covered with boards west of the residence. The condition of the house and well is ruinous. The interior and exterior have been vandalized with spray paint, and it appears that building materials have been looted from the interior. All wood elements are deteriorated. Stucco is cracked and falling. Doors and windows are missing. The foundation has collapsed or has been robbed away. The roof of the addition has collapsed due to a tree fall.

The ruins of the JOSHUA SUMWALT HOUSE (Smith House) (MIHP # BA-1578, also described in BA-1579) are located to the west of the Green residence. MIHP documentation prepared in 2000 (Mazurek 2000) dated the Smith house to mid-nineteenth century. In 2000, the Smith house was a ruin. After clearance by MHT, the house was removed. In 2003, the Smith house is a bulldozed earthen hummock with demolition debris and a portion of a stone wall located amidst dense undergrowth.

A stone foundation of a large barn is located southeast of BA-1578 and BA-1579. This large, cut, dressed stone foundation features window and door openings missing any timber framing. The window and the doorframes have concrete sills. It is unclear how many walls are standing because the undergrowth is extremely dense.

PATAPSCO STATE PARK III (18CR21) is the ruin of an early twentieth-century dwelling located along the northern side of the northern branch of the Patapsco River. The site is situated on the river floodplain, near the toe of a moderately steep slope up to the northwest. Marriottsville Road is located approximately 375 m (1,230.3 ft) east of the site. Tyler Bastian visited the site in 1974 and conducted a non-systematic surface survey, describing the site as including the stone foundation of a dwelling (MHT Site Files). The site is currently maintained as a wooded area. Although no visible remains of the stone foundation were identified, a large area of daffodils and a rock shelter were observed in the mapped location of the site. The site was not visibly disturbed. The condition of the site is unknown.

PATAPSCO STATE PARK SURVEY 1 (18HO64), also known as the R.H. Worthington House, is the ruin of a late nineteenth-century dwelling. The site is situated on the gently sloping western face of a finger ridge located between the Baltimore and Ohio Railway and the Patapsco River. Information regarding the historical provenience of this site was not obtained during the current survey of previously identified archeological sites. The site area is currently maintained as a wooded area. Two stone foundation walls, approximately 6.1 m (20 ft) in height, remain standing in the location of the dwelling. The site area was not visibly disturbed and the site appears to be in good condition.

The WOODSTOCK COLLEGE DWELLING AND ATTACHED LAUNDRY (Buchanan House) (MIHP # BA-1581) comprises two resources: a brick house and section of a former laundry and a collection of three adjoining

log and wood-frame buildings. Both buildings are located at 10820 Old Court Road southwest of Granite in Baltimore County. The two buildings were built as utility and support buildings ca. 1880-1890 for the former Jesuit Woodstock College that was opened in 1869 and operated through 1970 (Travers 1990:123-125). While MdDNR owns these two buildings, the main college complex is administered by another state agency and was not surveyed as part of this investigation. The buildings are maintained by a curator.

The one and one-half story, brick dwelling and former laundry comprises two sections joined together linearly. The former laundry, adjoining the brick residence on the west, has been razed. The main block is brick with a four-bay front along the north elevation. The foundation is cut and roughly dressed stone. The exterior brick walls are coursed in common bond (3:1 and 5:1). S irons are visible on the front elevation. The windows are wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung units with lug-sills and flat brick jack arches. Doorways occupy the two center bays of the north elevation. Only one doorway currently is used; the second is bricked in. The functioning door is a wood, three-panel unit with a six-light window. The doorway has a flat, jack arch over the frame. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt and fiberglass shingles. The cornice is boxed. A single-story, enclosed porch spans the front elevation of the main block. This porch is supported by wood posts and is covered with a standing seam metal, shed roof. The windows are multi-light, casement types and twin doors feature ten lights. Wood lattice encloses the area under this addition. A full-width brick patio has been installed across the north elevation. Two large granite blocks serve as steps to the main entrance. Glass block provides illumination into the basement. Two bays of the former laundry building are attached to the west end of the main block. This section is wood-frame, clad in horizontal wood siding, and rests on a stone foundation. The windows are one-over-one-light, double-hung, sash units. A six-panel wood door is located on the east elevation. The gable roof over this section is sheathed in asphalt and fiberglass shingles. The roof shares an off-center ridge, brick chimney with the main block. The brick rubble and a stone foundation of the former laundry are visible west of the house. A capped well is located southeast of the house in the sloping rear yard. The condition of this residence is good. Some mildew is growing on the wood siding. Erosion is affecting foundation mortar and paint is failing on some of the siding.

A collection of three adjoining utilitarian one-story, wood-frame and log buildings is located near the brick house. The main block and one addition rest on rubble stone foundations. On the main block, the exterior cladding is vertical, wood-board siding and board-and-batten siding over hewn-log framing. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The interior brick chimney with a shouldered cap is faced with stucco and concrete and occupies the northeast gable-end. The main entrance is on the northwest elevation and is a single, centered entry containing a wood, six-panel door. The approach to this door is a stair consisting of four wood steps. A rear porch that appears to have been a two-bay loading dock was constructed of large timbers and is floored with thin wood strips. The porch is supported by heavy and squared, wood piers. An addition is located on the northeast gable of the main block. This one-story, log-frame wing exhibits similar foundation and siding types as the main block. The attic window in the gable end and the main entry located on the southeast elevation have been boarded up. A smaller, wood-frame ell is located off the southeast elevation. The ell rests on a brick-pier foundation and exhibits the same wall and roof cladding materials. The windows and the main entry located on the southwest elevation are boarded up. A brick chimney projects from the south gable. An eroded, paved drive served the loading dock and rear of this complex. The condition of this complex is poor. The roofing is rusting, the main chimney appears unstable, and the mortar is eroded. Paint has failed and the siding is warped cracked and

missing in places. Windows and doors are missing or boarded up. The foundation is settling, the building appears to be sagging. The steps and porch/loading docks are deteriorated.

West of Woodstock

The property TIVIS' ADVENTURE (MIHP # CARR-240, 18CR22) documented as a late eighteenth-century residence is no longer extant. A single stone chimney is located southeast of the McKeldin Area maintenance complex. Photographs of Tivis' Adventure taken in 1978-1979 depicted the shell of the house with several brick and stone chimneys (Hnedak 1978-79). The chimney is probably a remnant of the house. An unmarked grave is located west of the former location of the house. The area is marked by a stand of trees and is fenced. No headstones are present.

The JANYSKA HOUSE, located at 2133 Arrington Road in Carroll County, was constructed ca. 1910 (Lake 1877; USGS Ellicott City 1892; USGS Patapsco 1908). The house is sited near the road and has a shallow front lawn with mature trees. The two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house rests on a rubble stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with aluminum siding installed in 1977 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The three-bay main block has a front gable peak that contains a wood-frame, two-over-two-light, lancet window. The centrally-located doorway contains a nine-light and wood panel unit. The windows are one-over-one-light thermopane units installed in 1993 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing installed in 1999. The front elevation is spanned by a three-bay porch with four turned columns and scrollwork brackets. The porch has no railing and is accessed by a flight of wide wood steps. The porch is supported on concrete piers. The rear wing is flanked by one-story shed additions. Each wing has a three-light and wood panel door. An enclosed and screened porch extends from the one-story addition on the east side of the rear wing. The house is in good condition, but no longer appears to retain integrity of materials, design, or workmanship. Large bushes are growing next to the house and vines are growing up the exterior chimney. Minor paint failure is evident on the wood elements on the house.

A one-story, wood-frame garage, constructed ca. 1930, is located east of the main house. The building rests on a concrete wall foundation. The walls are clad in vertical wood siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The door opening contains paired hinged plywood doors. Window openings are located in the side elevations. The building is in poor condition. The southeast corner of the roof is collapsing and the eave has deteriorated wood members. The windows are broken out. Deterioration is evident in the wood siding.

FENWICK HOUSE (Rauck House) (MIHP # CARR-239) was constructed ca. 1910 (Lake 1877; USGS Ellicott City 1892; USGS Patapsco 1908). The simplified Queen Anne-style house is located south side of Arrington Road. The north-facing, wood-frame, two-story house rests on a stone foundation. The exterior cladding is wood drop siding. The truncated hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A tarred, brick chimney is located left of center. A pentagonal tower occupies the northwest corner. The steep roof of the tower is octagonal and features a ball finial. Gable dormers are located on every roof plane but the rear. A shed dormer is located on the rear roof plane. The gable dormers feature fishscale shingle siding and decorative cutouts in the upper gables. The shed dormer features coursed shingle siding. The boxed cornice features wood dentils. The main entry is a wood, single-panel and single-light door with a three-light transom and four-light sidelights. This door has a wood and

glass storm door. Windows are one-over-one-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash units with slip sills and simple wood surrounds. Wood-framed windows located in the foundation illuminate the basement. A one-story porch wraps around the front and west elevations. Wood Tuscan columns support the porch roof. The porch rests on brick piers. A plywood and stone cellar entry is located on the east elevation. A wood-frame addition has been added to the southeast quadrant of the rear elevation. This addition rests on a concrete slab foundation and is clad with asbestos siding. The addition is covered with a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The doorway to the addition contains a wood, three-panel, single-light door located behind a wood-framed screen door. The condition of this residence is good and it retains integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

The Fenwick House, or Rauck House, (CARR-239) well house, constructed in the early twentieth-century, is a concrete-block, single-story well house is located just beyond the southeast corner of the Fenwick house. This structure rests on a concrete slab foundation. The exterior is concrete block. The truncated, low-pitched hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A vent is located on the roof apex. The main entry is an off-center, wood, three-panel and four-light door that opens onto a concrete slab. The windows are fixed, single-light units with lug sills. The condition of this well house is good. One block is damaged and the foundation is slightly mildewed.

The former SCOTT HOUSE is located east of Sykesville Road in Howard County in the vicinity of Sykesville. This wood-frame, one-story bungalow was constructed ca. 1939 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The house rests on concrete wall, undressed stone wall and brick wall foundations. The exterior cladding is wood shingle. Multiple entries serve this residence. These doors are six-light wood doors with metal screen doors. The windows are various sizes of wood and metal sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows with slip sills. Sliding windows illuminate the basement. The multiple gable roof and shed roofs are sheathed in fiberglass and asphalt shingles. Wood fascia board has been installed in the eave. A front facing gable projects from the front plane of the roof. A two-bay porch intersects a projecting addition. The roof supports are wood. A carport has been installed off the southeast corner of this house. This carport is a concrete slab with open bays. Concrete-block piers support a shed roof. The condition of this residence is good. Paint applications are failing. Deterioration of the wood in the fascia and exposed rafter ends deterioration are evident.

Domestic Ruins

Two HOUSE RUINS are located on Morning Choice Trail in the Avalon park area in Howard County, east of the Belmont Research Conference Center. The houses were constructed ca. 1900. They are identical in plan, construction, and site orientation. Each of the wood-frame, two-story buildings faces south and occupies an L-shaped footprint. Each house rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior cladding is wood shingling, which covers the original cladding of wood drop siding. The gable roof of each house is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof features wood gable returns and boxed eaves. Each house has two brick chimneys. One interior chimney is located in the middle of each house, centered on the east-west ridgeline. The other is an exterior chimney attached to the east elevation of the walled-in porch. The main entry of each house is centered on the south elevation. The doors are missing. The windows were wood-sash, with slip sills, but are now largely missing. A wood-frame enclosed porch with a shed roof is located on the south elevation of each house. The houses are in poor condition. Significant parts of walls, floors, and roof have collapsed, leaving the houses exposed. The chimneys are leaning.

TRANSPORTATION

The oldest transportation-related resources on park property are related to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (B&O) corridor that was constructed through the Patapsco River valley beginning in 1828. Most of the railroad-related resources are still owned and actively used by the CSX Railroad Corporation and are not owned by MdDNR. A few railroad-related that are currently owned by MdDNR are elements no longer viable to the active railroad.

The PATTERSON VIADUCT RUINS (MIHP # HO-063 and BA-1850) stand on the east (Baltimore County) and west (Howard County) banks of the Patapsco River at Ilchester, near the Orange Grove and Hilton park areas. Constructed in 1829 for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the stone arched viaduct was destroyed by a heavy flood in October 1866, reportedly by parts of the Elysville dam that rushed downstream in the flood waters (Sharp 2001:80). The B&O Railroad replaced the viaduct with an iron trestle, which was washed away by the flood of July 1868. A single-span Bollman truss bridge was erected on the site in 1869. This bridge was used until 1902 or 1903 when the railroad track was rerouted 400 feet upstream (Sharp 2001:79-80; James 1975). The remains of the Patterson Viaduct include a stone roadway arch on the west bank of the river and a stone abutment on the east bank. Constructed of huge granite blocks, the remains appear sound. Some cracks in the arch are evident. Graffiti is present on both ruins, which are overgrown with vegetation.

An example of an early rebuilding of the B&O Railroad line is located in the Elysville area. The original line followed the south bank of the Patapsco Rivers and resulted in a great bend. In 1838, the B&O Railroad Company rerouted their original line and built "Elysville cutoff." The realignment eliminated two hard angled curves in the track and required the construction of two wood-trestle bridges supported on stone piers designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, Jr. (Dilts 1993:253-256). The lower bridge had three spans and was 300 feet long. Three stone piers and the remnants of the stone bridge abutments remain visible near Elysville just upstream from the currently-used railroad bridge. The second bridge was two spans and was located further upstream of the present-day dam (Harwood 1994:63).

RELIGION

The St. Alphonsus Church Ruin (MIHP # BA-1580) is located on the south side of Old Court Road and across the road from a large cemetery. The Gothic Revival church was constructed by the Roman Catholic Jesuit College in Woodstock in 1885 and burned in 1968. A dressed, semi-coursed granite foundation is located below a flat, grassy roadside shoulder. The shoulder overlooks a wooded, small stream valley. The ruins comprise concrete chunks and granite blocks, burnt timbers, roof slate, window glass and domestic refuse. The ruin appears to be stable, but the hill slope is eroding, thus compromising the stability of the foundation. While MdDNR owns this portion of the former Jesuit Woodstock College, the cemetery and the main college buildings are administered by another state agency and were not included in this investigation.

RECREATION/CULTURE

The GLEN ARTNEY AREA is located in Baltimore County and was the first area developed for recreational activities. During the 1930s, the CCC laid out two areaa to accommodate picnicking and constructed two picnic shelters. One small shelter was located along a road that followed Soapstone Branch. The second shelter was constructed along a one-way loop road that encircles the crown of a hill (USGS 1950 Relay map). Both areas are wooded. Lower Glen Artney has many springs. The springs are marked by low stone walls constructed during the 1930s by the CCC. In most cases, the springs have been infilled and the water directed to the river through pipes. During the 1950s, the picnic areas were expanded. Glen Artney Shelters 10, 22, 26, and 33 are located in Lower Glen Artney along the banks of the Soapstone Branch. Shelters 46, 61, 66, and 92 are located in Upper Glen Artney. A pyramidal concrete water fountain was located in Upper Glen Artney near Shelter 61. The concrete on the fountain was scored to appear as bricks.

Shelter 10 in Lower Glen Artney was constructed by the CCC in 1935 (MdDNR drawing 1935). The one-story shelter rests on a concrete slab. Granite stone walls form the west end of the shelter and support the gable roof. Two concrete-block piers that replaced the original paired wood posts support the roof on the east elevation. The roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing and the east upper gable end is finished with horizontal wood siding. Concrete piers have been inserted abutting the stone wing walls to support the central cross beam of the roof truss system. A large pyramidal granite exterior chimney occupies the west elevation. The hearth opening is segmentally arched. Unglazed, segmental-arched window openings are located in the wing walls. The 1935 drawing depicted a wood-frame, nine-light window in the openings (MdDNR drawing 1935). Currently the openings are enframed with brick. The shelter is in fair condition. Large cracks through the mortar joints are evident on the chimneystack. Stones were missing along the base of the chimney. The roofing is bent along the edges of the roof. The overall form of the shelter retains its integrity. Some of the materials have been replaced, primarily the wood shingles on the roof and the wood roof supports and brackets.

Shelter 66 in Upper Glen Artney was constructed by the CCC in 1935. The one-story shelter occupies a T-shaped ground plan and rests on a flagstone floor. Dark-colored granite wing walls on the north and south ends support the roof. Light-colored stone piers have been inserted abutting the stone wing walls to support two cross beams of the roof truss system. The gable roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing and has eave boards flush to the stone walls. A large pyramidal granite exterior chimney occupies the north end. The fireplace opening is boarded up. Unglazed window openings are located in the wing walls. A covered grill addition was added to the west elevation of the shelter in 1997. The shelter is in good condition. Eroded mortar is evident at the bases of the stone walls. Deterioration is evident in the wood frames located in the window openings and along the eave board. The roof sheathing appeared to be buckling. Vegetation was growing up the chimney.

Shelters 22 and 61 (constructed in 1954), shelters 33 and 46 (constructed in 1955) and shelter 92 (constructed in 1960) are identical. Shelters 22, 33, and 92 rest on concrete slabs. Shelter 61 has a flagstone floor. The open, one story structures have hipped roofs sheathed in composition roll roofing with exposed rafter ends. The roof is supported at each corner by a squat concrete-block pier topped by a short square wood post. Each corner support has wide curved brackets with rounded ends at the eave. All shelters are in good condition. Some deterioration is evident on the wood elements. Shelter 92 had a crack across the concrete slab. Mortar failure is evident on the flagstone floor of Shelter 61.

Shelter 26, constructed in 1960, is similar in construction to the other shelters in the Glen Artney Area. This shelter is slightly larger and rests on a concrete slab. The hipped roof is supported on three sets of concrete-block piers. Shelter 26 is in good condition.

Shelter B1, constructed in 1942, is located south of the access road leading from Avalon to Glen Artney. The open, one-story shelter rests on a concrete slab. The gable roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing and has exposed rafter ends and a wide fascia board. The roof is supported by a granite wall on the west elevation and two stone piers on the east elevation. A large granite exterior chimney with shouldered stack occupies the west end. The opening over the hearth has the suggestion of a shallow segmental arch. The stone chimney from a former recreation building of the CCC camp was incorporated into the shelter after the camp was dismantled in 1942 (MdDNR, Avalon History Center). Shelter B1 is in good condition. Mortar erosion is evident on the exterior stone chimney. Some graffiti is evident on the stonework.

Ruins from the former CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC) CAMP are located in the southwest corner of the intersection between Glen Artney Road and Gun Road. (Peirce 2003:50) Construction of the former camp buildings began in 1933 after a flood in August 1933 destroyed the first CCC tent campsite on the Howard County side of the Patapsco River. In 1941-42, the Federal government assigned the camp to conscientious objectors. The massive stone chimney and fireplace of Shelter B1 originally served as the Recreation Hall for the camp (Rob Bailey personal communication 29-30 July 2004). A poured concrete path runs north to south in front of the shelter. Another poured concrete path intersects on the north end. This intersecting path has a concrete stoop on the west end. Two stone stair ends are located east of the north-to-south concrete path. A small stone oven lies east of the stair ends. The oven has a pyramid shape with a flat top. A former mess hall was located on the east end of the camp area. Portions of the camp area are overgrown, and foundations are not easily visible.

The ORANGE GROVE AREA is located in Howard County at the terminus of River Road that runs along the west shore of the river. This area currently has a picnic shelter constructed in 1954 and a comfort station constructed in 1979. Orange Grove was the site of a flour mill and workers' village. Several hiking trails are accessed from this point. A swinging bridge spans the river, linking trails on the north and south shores. The bridge was constructed in 1978 following the damaging floods from Hurricane Agnes in 1972 (MdDNR drawing 1978).

Shelter 106, constructed in 1954 (MdDNR DMI 2002), is located east of River Road. The one-story, four-bay by one-bay shelter features a large wood-truss, gable roof supported on five sets of coursed granite piers. Vertical wood siding encloses the upper gable ends. A large exterior stone chimney occupies the east elevation. The pyramidal chimney has a flat stone arch over the hearth and the suggestion of a shield in the stack. Low stone walls line the outer bays of the shelter; the walls contain built-in seating benches facing the interior. The central two bays of the north and south elevations are open, as is the west end. The floor is flagstone. Shelter 106 is in good condition. A large crack is evident in the mortar joints through the low wall on the north side of the shelter. Smaller cracks through the mortar joints are evident in the stone chimneystack. This shelter is patterned after the typical picnic shelter drawing dated 1953 prepared by the Department of Public Works, Baltimore (MdDNR drawing 1953).

A shelter and two pit toilets are located along the Ridge Trail south and west of Orange Grove, near the connector trail to Morning Choice Trail. The shelter and two nearby outhouses were reportedly constructed between 1933 and 1941 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The shelter is a one-story structure. The north portion of the shelter is constructed of rubble stone; the south portion of concrete block. The shelter rests on a concrete slab foundation. The gable roof has collapsed, but nearby materials suggest that the roof was wood-frame, with round log trusses and horizontal wood boards. The roof was sheathed in asphalt shingles. One exterior stone chimney, centered on the ridgeline, occupies the north gable elevation. One open entry is located on each south, east and west elevation. The doors and windows are missing, with the exception of the wood framing of one window on the west elevation. The shelter is a ruin. The roof has collapsed, and the doors and windows are missing.

Two one-story, stone pit toilets are located on the Ridge Trail just north of the Picnic Shelter Ruins. Each structure rests on a stone foundation. The lower walls are constructed of rubble stone and the upper walls of steeple-notched logs. The upper gable ends are clad in horizontal wood siding. The main entry of each structure is an opening at the south gable end; each door is missing. The windows are wood sash, two-light units. The gable roof of each structure is sheathed in composition roll roofing. Both structures are nearly identical, except that their entries are oriented in opposite directions (west and east). The north pit toilet is in good condition. The south pit toilet is in poor condition. The upper west wall is missing, and the south and west portions of the roof are missing.

The Ridge Trail Shelter is located near the trail entrance off River Road. A wood footbridge on Ridge Trail crosses a stream and leads to the shelter, which stands at the foot of a hill in a lightly wooded area. This small shelter was constructed ca. 1960. The shelter has an irregularly coursed stone foundation and a flagstone and rubble stone floor with a wood beam step on the front elevation. The rear wall is constructed of stone. A low stone ledge for seating extends across the inside of the rear wall and along the sides. The ledge is topped with brick. The remaining portions of the side elevations are open. Four corner wood posts support the steeply pitched gable roof. The front posts are ornamented with curved brackets. The roof has a wood ridge board and rafters. Asphalt shingles sheath the plywood roof. Gable ends are clad with vertical boards. The shelter is in good condition. The rear stone wall backs into a steep bank. Mortar is eroding in some locations. Mold and/or moss is growing on the front-elevation foundation.

The HILTON AREA is located off Hilton Avenue near Catonsville in Baltimore County. This area included the original donation for the park. The Hilton Area occupies the top of a hill and was developed during the 1950s for picnicking and camping (USGS 1957 Relay quad map). The oldest buildings in the Hilton Area are Shelter 201, the former Hilton comfort station, and the Hilton Residence, all constructed during the 1950s. During the 1960s, five small picnic shelters and a log contact station were added to the complex. The present comfort station was completed in 1988 (MdDNR drawing 1985). The loop road constructed during the 1950s was improved during the 1980s. The most recent addition was the installation of a large tire playground.

Shelter 201, constructed in 1953 (MdDNR drawing 1953), is the largest shelter in Hilton Area. The one-story shelter occupies a T-shaped ground plan. The floor is flagstone. Low stone walls line the north and south gable ends and the outer bays of the side elevations. The walls contain built-in seating benches facing the interior. The center bays are open. The shelter's large wood-truss, gable roof is supported on five sets of granite piers.

Vertical wood siding encloses the upper gable ends. A large exterior stone chimney occupies the north elevation. The pyramidal chimney has a flat stone arch with the suggestion of a keystone. A covered stone grill was added to the west elevation of the shelter at a later date. The extension rests on a concrete slab. Shelter 201 is in good condition. This shelter is patterned after the typical picnic shelter drawing dated 1953 prepared by the Department of Public Works, Baltimore (MdDNR drawing 1953).

The former Hilton Comfort Station, currently the Hilton Museum, is a one-story, one-bay by two-bay building. The building, constructed in 1953, rests on a concrete slab. The walls are constructed of concrete block. The upper gable ends are clad with rounded logs. The south elevation has perforated concrete blocks for ventilation set in a diamond pattern. The front gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The west elevation contains a single metal door. Windows located in the side and rear elevations are metal frame casements. It is in good condition.

The Hilton Caretaker's Residence at 1102 Hilton Avenue was built for park personnel in 1954 (MdDNR Drawing 1953, approved 1954). The one-story, three-bay by four-bay building is constructed of oncrete block. The main entry is centrally located on the east elevation. The door is a three-light unit with two wood panels. A secondary entry is located in the south elevation. The windows are one-over-one-light, vinyl-clad units installed in the 1990s; the windows replaced the original casements depicted on the 1953 drawing. The hip roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. A one-story, full-façade porch spans the east elevation. The hipped porch roof is supported on square wood posts. The porch has a concrete deck and is accessed by two concrete steps. The porch rail has a cross rail balustrade. A wide porch also projects from the south elevation and shelters the secondary doorway and the concrete steps leading to the cellar. The shed roof of the porch is supported on square wood posts. This porch was added at a later date. The house is in good condition.

The HOLLOFIELD AREA is located in the vicinity of Ellicott City in Howard County. MdDNR developed the area for recreation purposes between 1953 and 1955. A portion of the area opened for public use in spring 1955. MD Route 40 bisects the area. The park land north of MD Route 40 comprises the park headquarters, an automotive shop, and hiking trails. The area south of Route 40 includes the contact station, a picnic loop with pavilions and shelters, additional hiking trails, maintenance and administrative buildings, camping facilities, and playgrounds. Paved roads loop through the area. A main picnic loop road provides access to the picnic area. Both inner and outer one-way loop roads wind through the campground. The area south of Route 40 also features a valley overlook that provides a view of the Patapsco River from high ground.

The Hollofield Residence is located at 8000 Baltimore National Pike in the maintenance area north of MD Route 40. It was constructed in 1950 (MdDNR 1950 drawing) and renovated 1990-1991. The wood-frame, three-bay by three-bay, one-story house faces southwest. The exterior is finished in stucco, with asbestos shingles in the upper gable ends. The main entry is slightly off center on the southwest elevation. The single wood door has nine lights and two wood panels; a matching door is located in the northeast elevation. Plywood cellar doors are located on the rear elevation. The windows, replaced in 1996, are double-hung, vinyl-sash, one-over-one-light units with brick slip sills. The moderately pitched gable roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. One exterior stone chimney, off center from the ridge, occupies the southeast gable end. A front-facing gable porch is centered on the front elevation. The porch rests on a brick foundation. The porch gable is clad in asbestos

shingles, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house is in good condition. A large horizontal crack in the stucco is evident along the foundation wall. Smaller cracks are evident on the front elevation. The outer wall of the concrete steps attached to the rear porch has major structural cracks. The asbestos roof shingles in the upper gable end nearest the woods are soiled and exhibit mildew.

The Hollofield Automotive Shop, located southeast of the Hollofield House, was constructed in 1950 (MdDNR 1950 drawing). The shop was constructed of concrete block and has an irregular footprint. The two-story administration section of the building projected from the center of the one-story section containing seven garage bays. The roof is flat, with a parapet around the perimeter. Metal coping trims the parapet walls along the front and side elevations. One interior brick chimney is located on the southwest elevation. Since the building's original construction, substantial alterations have occurred. In 1979, a new addition containing garage bays was constructed on one end of the building (MdDNR 1979 drawing). In 1991, the exterior walls were re-bricked with all-stretcher bond tan brick (MdDNR DMI 2002). The doors and window openings in the administration section of the building have been changed and reconfigured. The main entry is a metal door located on the southwest elevation. The six garage bays in the rear elevation have metal overhead doors that replaced the wood panel garage doors with upper rows of glass lights. The windows, installed in 1991, are aluminum-sash, two-light sliding units. The 1950 drawing depicted windows in the building as metal-frame, awning windows. Renovations also included the addition of a one-story, gable-roofed radio shop to one end of the building. The building is in good condition, but no longer retains integrity of design or materials to reflect its 1950 construction date.

The Hollofield Oil Storage Shed, located northeast of the Hollofield Automotive Shop, was constructed ca. 1955. The concrete-block, one-story building faces southwest. The upper gable ends are clad in aluminum siding. Two main entries are symmetrically spaced on the front elevation. Each entry has a pair of steel double doors. The low-pitched gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof features boxed aluminum eaves. One rectangular louvered ventilation panel is centered in each upper gable end. A concrete slab ramp, built in 1990, connects these doors to the Hollofield Automotive Shop parking lot. The shed is in good condition. The wall coating is failing on the corner of the southwest and northwest walls. Some concrete blocks have been removed and replaced by mortar filler on the northwest corner. Moss is growing on the roof shingles.

The Hollofield Area located south of MD Route 40 comprises three separate areas: a picnic area, a maintenance and play area, and a campground. Access to this area is through the Hollofield Control Station, located at the entrance to the park area south of MD Route 40. The one-story, two-bay by one-bay building was constructed in 1953 (MdDNR June 1953 drawing) of coursed stone. A single, off-center main entry is located on the front elevation. The wood door has three horizontal glass panes over three horizontal wood panels. The building features metal-sash casement windows topped by thin metal lintels. The front-elevation window has eight lights, and the rear-elevation window has twelve lights. There is a sixteen-light window on each side elevation. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Rafters are exposed on the front and rear elevations. A two-bay porch with a front-facing gable roof shelters the main door. The porch gable is clad with vertical wood siding, and rafters are exposed. Square, wood posts set into stone piers support the porch roof. The porch floor is made of stone. A paved road surface is adjacent to the front elevation. A small yard is located to the side and rear; one small tree grows in the yard. Square stone piers to the south of the building flank the entrance road to the picnic

and campground areas. The building is in good condition. A small hole in the lower stone wall is visible on the rear elevation. Cracking paint is evident on the door. The stain on the porch gable and wood posts is deteriorating. Some of the metal sash is missing on the front window, and paint is cracked and chipped on all other windows.

The Hollofield Free Shelter, located in the park area south of Route 40, was constructed in 1954-1955 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1954). The shelter stands in the forest on the north side of the entrance road. The structure has a stone foundation and a flagstone floor. Four square wood posts set in stone piers support the hipped roof, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Curved brackets with rounded ends ornament the wood posts. Rafters are exposed on all elevations. The shelter is located on a gentle slope and is surrounded by trees, undergrowth, and large rocks. It is in good condition. Wood posts are splitting, and some roof plates are cracking. A crack runs across the flagstone floor.

Hollofield Shelters 305, 318, 325, 333, 335, 350, and 367 are located south of Route 40 in the picnic area east of the Hollofield Contact Station. The shelters, constructed in 1954-1955, are identical in size and form to the Hollofield Free Shelter, with the exception of Shelter 318, which has steel railings on three elevations. Shelters 305, 318, 325, 333, and 335 are located off the picnic loop road. Shelter 350 stands along the asphalt path to the valley overlook, and Shelter 367 is adjacent to the sports field near the Hollofield Office/Shop. The shelters are in good condition. Shelter 305 has cracks in the stone floor, and moss or mildew is growing on the roof. Some rafters and roof plates are cracking. Shelter 318 has cracks in the stone floor, and moss or mildew is growing on the floor and stone piers. Wood posts have gouges. Some roof plates and rafters are cracking, and the rafter on the south corner is deteriorating. Shelter 325 has a missing floor stone, a large crack along the edge of the floor, and splitting wood roof supports. Shelter 333 has cracked concrete on two of the piers and cracked mortar joints on a third. Shelter 335 has minor mortar cracks and a loose asphalt shingle. Shelter 350 has cracks in some of the rafters and brackets and in the roof plate on the south elevation. Shelter 367 has cracks in the stone floor and in some of the roof plates and brackets. Moss or mildew is growing on the roof.

Hollofield Shelter 358, constructed in 1954, is similar to the Hollofield Free Shelter but is larger in size. The structure has a concrete-slab floor. Six square wood posts set in stone piers support the hipped roof, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Curved brackets with rounded ends ornament the wood posts. Rafters are exposed on all elevations. Steel railing is located on the east and south elevations. These elevations also have a concrete step. The shelter is located at the bottom of a small hill and is accessed by an asphalt path. A steel railing accompanies the path along the shelter's west elevation. The shelter is in fair condition. The concrete floor and steps have huge cracks. Moss is growing on all stone piers. Cracks are evident in the wood posts and in some brackets. All wood posts are slightly slanted toward the inside of the shelter. The roof ridge board and cross beam are cracking. Moss is growing on the roof.

Hollofield Shelter 300, located south of Route 40 off the picnic loop road, was completed in 1955 (Maryland Board of Resources 1954:81). The shelter is made of irregularly coursed fieldstone and concrete block and has a flagstone floor. The gable roof is wood frame, with mortise and tenon joints in the trusses and dado joints between the purlins and trusses. The roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. One large exterior stone chimney is centered on the east elevation. The central portion of the building is supported by three stone piers,

which line the north and south walls. These piers form two large open bays in the middle of the building. The east portion of the building is enclosed with stone walls. In the east gable elevation, two polygonal single-light windows flank the chimney. The west portion of the building is enclosed with concrete-block walls. The west portion contains two window opening that contain wood-sash, six-light windows with stone slip sills. Stone quoins ornament the wall and chimney corners, and a carved stone shield motif is laid into the interior wall above the hearth. A wood-frame, gable-roof, two-bay porch is located in the center of the south elevation. The porch is supported by six square wood posts. A covered flagstone terrace with a stone wall was completed in 1958 along the south side of the building. The terrace provides outdoor seating. The building is in good condition. The mortar above the hearth is failing at one upper corner and inside the chimney between the fire bricks. Cracks in the mortar of the flagstone floor are evident. There are cracks in the horizontal wood members.

The Hollofield Office/Shop, located south of Route 40, was constructed in 1954 and was built following the same design as the Hollofield House (MdDNR 1950 drawing). The wood-frame, two-bay by three-bay building faces south. The original appearance of the front elevation is obscured by an addition located on the east half of the front elevation. The principal block rests on a concrete-wall foundation. The exterior walls of the entire building are clad with asbestos shingles. The main entry is off-center on the front elevation. The plain wood door has a square glass pane centered in the upper half. A door opening on the rear elevation is sealed with plywood. The building has one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The principal block has a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A stone exterior chimney occupies the west elevation at the intersection of the principal block and the addition. The upper portion of the chimney is constructed with small concrete bricks. A wood post protrudes from the west end of the roof ridge of the principal block. The addition on the front elevation rests on a concrete-block foundation and is clad with asbestos shingles and T1-11 siding on the west elevation. The shed roof of the addition is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single doorway is located on the west elevation of the addition. A rectangular glass pane fills the top two-thirds of the door, with a horizontal wood panel beneath. Windows in the addition are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. A front porch extends along the west half of the front elevation of the main block. The porch has a concrete-block foundation, concrete steps, a concrete floor, square wood columns, and a beaded-board ceiling. A concrete-slab porch supported by a stone foundation is located on the rear elevation. The building is in fair condition. Some downspouts and splashblocks are missing. Cracking is evident in the concrete foundation walls. The asbestos shingles have chipped and peeling paint, and some shingles are broken. Moss or mildew is growing on portions of the foundation walls and asbestos shingles. The doors have discolored paint and/or stain. Some porch ceiling boards are loose. Window frames, muntins, and caulking are deteriorating in most locations. Most windows have peeling paint. The wood post projecting from the roof is deteriorating. The roof sags on both slopes. The chimney has peeling paint and evidence of moss or mildew. The subsequent alterations have compromised the exterior integrity of the building's design and materials to reflect its original 1950 construction date.

The Hollofield Garage, located east of the Hollofield Office/Shop, was constructed ca. 1954. The one-story garage is constructed of concrete block and rests on a concrete slab. A wood-frame, one-story addition extends from the east elevation and rests on concrete-block corner foundation piers. The exterior walls of the addition are clad with plywood and T1-11 siding. The front-facing gable roof of the principal block and the shed roof of the addition are sheathed in asphalt shingles. A metal ventilator projects off-center from the roof ridge of the principal block. An aluminum garage door is centered on the front elevation. A wood door with four lights over

three horizontal panels is located in the south bay of the west elevation. The door has a concrete flat lintel. Plywood double doors are located on the south elevation of the addition. A single wood-frame, one-over-one-light fixed window is located on each side elevation. The rear gable elevation has a three-over-three-light fixed window. All windows have concrete flat lintels. The garage is in good condition. Most problem areas are evident in the wood addition. Gaps are evident between the addition foundation and the ground; these gaps are stuffed with stones in some places. The T1-11 siding material on the addition walls is disjointed. The plywood doors of the addition do not close tightly, and deterioration is evident on the doors and frame. Some cracks are evident in the concrete-block walls of the principal block.

The Hollofield Shelter 301, located near the Hollofield Office/Shop and the Hollofield Garage, was constructed in 1954 (MdDNR 1953 drawing). The shelter has a stone foundation and a flagstone floor. Five irregularly coursed, square stone piers on each long side of the shelter support the gable roof, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The upper gable ends are clad with vertical boards. Wood brackets ornament the cornice on the long sides of the shelter. Stone walls of half height enclose the corners and gable sides. Built-in stone benches are present inside these stone walls. A massive exterior stone fireplace occupies the south gable end. A stone lintel adorns the interior fireplace. Steel railing is located on portions of the long sides of the shelter. A stone step provides access to the shelter on the east elevation. A small grill area with a concrete floor is located off-center on the west elevation. The grill addition has square wood posts that support a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A central rectangular ventilator hood is present on this roof. The gable end is clad with vertical boards. A stone grill is located in the center of the addition, and there is a wood shelf between posts on the north elevation. The shelter is in good condition. Cracks are evident in the flagstone floor. Moss is growing on the lower portions of the stone foundation on all elevations and on both slopes of the roof. The vertical boards on the south gable end are stained. The wood posts in the grill area are splitting, and the stone grill has vertical cracks.

The Hollofield campground is located south of MD Route 40 and was completed in 1968 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1968:90). The campground is laid out with individual campsites accessed by an inner and an outer one-way loop road. In the center of the campground are the support buildings, including shower buildings, picnic shelter, amphitheater, and utilities. The campground is generally wooded.

The Hollofield Pumphouse is located in the campground south of Route 40 off the outer loop road near campsite 404. The pumphouse was constructed ca. 1968. The small concrete-block, one-story structure faces southeast. The main entry is located off-center on the front elevation. The wood door features one square panel over three horizontal panels. There are no windows. A small ventilation opening is centered at the top of the rear elevation. The pyramidal roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and rafters are exposed on all elevations. A ventilator rises at the center peak of the roof. A wood post projects from the front slope, slightly off center. Electrical wires are attached to the post. The pumphouse is located next to the campground amphitheater and is used to operate the amphitheater lights. The pumphouse is in good condition. The exterior wall paint is peeling close to ground level. Rust is evident on the wood-post flashing and on the ventilator.

The Hollofield Shower Building 1, completed in ca. 1968 (MdDNR Drawing 1967), is located off the inner loop road of the campground area. The one-story, four-bay building is constructed of concrete block. Two recessed main entries are symmetrically located on the front elevation. A wood door is located within and to the side of

each recess. The south door is made of plain wood; the east door features one square panel over three horizontal panels. A wood door with a four-light window over three horizontal panels is centrally located on the rear elevation. All window openings are concrete framed. The windows on the front and rear elevations have a horizontal screen above three-over-three, glass-block lights. Each side elevation has three fixed windows with twelve glass-block lights capped by screens. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has is a box cornice. Two ventilators rise from the roof ridge. The shorter ventilator is located in the center, and the taller ventilator projects from the northwest end. The shower building is currently used as the camp store. A wood rail fence along the northeast elevation encloses a small yard. An asphalt parking area lies to the front. The building is in good condition. Peeling paint and cracks in the concrete-block walls are evident in a few places. The tall ventilator is severely rusting, and minimal rust is evident on the short ventilator.

The Hollofield Campground Shelter completed in 1968 is located off the inner loop road of the campground area north of the Hollofield Shower Building 1. The open structure has a concrete-slab floor. Four concrete-block piers support the wood gable roof, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Rafters are exposed. The gable ends are clad with vertical boards. The northeast gable features a rectangular wood sign box with a gable top. A steel railing is present along the northwest long side and the northeast gable side. An asphalt path leads to the shelter, which is surrounded by trees. The shelter is in good condition. A crack that is parallel to the gable ends runs across the concrete-slab floor.

The MCKELDIN AREA is located east of Marriottsville Road in Carroll County on land that MdDNR acquired in 1953. Preliminary planning for recreational development of 550 acres was completed in 1954. Construction occurred during the years 1955-1957. The area was opened to the public in 1957 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1956:95). The area was named for Governor Theodore R. McKeldin in 1957 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1957:92). The McKeldin Area is framed by the South Branch of the Patapsco River and the North Branch of the Patapsco River that is dammed to form the Liberty Reservoir. Where the two branches of the Patapsco River converge is the boundary of Howard, Carroll, and Baltimore counties. The upper elevations of the McKeldin Area are divided into three areas that contain playing fields, playgrounds. The steep slopes along the rivers are densely wooded. Hiking and equestrian loop trails traverse the area.

The entrance to McKeldin Area is delineated by square stone gateposts that mark the access road from Marriottsville Road. Signage near the contact station is supported on a stone, U-shaped base that supports a recent wood sign designating the McKeldin Area. The resources in the McKeldin Area constructed prior to 1960 are the contact station, nine picnic pavilions, a contact station, a pump house, a comfort station, and stone objects. The use areas are linked by a curving road system. Picnic pavilions line the western edge of Field A. The pump house is located near Field B. The comfort station is located near Field C. Pavilion 576 was listed on the DMI as dated 1956, but the large wood-frame pavilion that currently occupies that location was constructed ca. 1997. Stone water fountains are dispersed throughout the area; the water fountains may date post 1960.

The control station is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay building constructed of coursed stone that is similar to a drawing dated 1953 (MdDNR drawings files). Single doorways are located in the north and east elevations. The doors are four-lights over cross-paneled wood units. The windows are metal frame casements; some window openings contain twelve lights, while others contain paired four-light casements. The front gable roof is sheathed

in composition roll roofing with exposed rafter ends. A one-bay, gable-roof porch spans the north elevation. The porch roof is supported by wood posts set on low stone piers. The floor is flagstone. A wood hood shelters the doorway on the east elevation. The building is in good condition.

Open picnic pavilions are located along the western edge of Field A on the west side of McKeldin Area. The shelters were constructed in 1955-1956 and share common features. All roofs are hipped and sheathed with composition roll roofing. The roofs have exposed rafter ends. Ashlar stone piers rise from the floor to the eave to support the roof. This construction represents a design change from the shelters constructed at Hollofield Area where wood members set on squat stone piers supported the roof. The floors are flagstone. Shelters 513, 515, 540, and 545 have four stone piers that support hipped roofs. Shelters 508, 512, 534, and 550 have six stone piers that support the hipped roofs. The shelters are generally in good condition. Common conditions include small cracks through the mortar of the stone piers or in the flagstone floor.

Shelter 501, constructed in 1955, is the largest shelter in McKeldin Area A. The one-story shelter has a large wood truss, gable roof supported on five sets of ashlar stone piers. The rafter ends are curved. Vertical wood siding encloses the upper gable ends. A large exterior stone chimney occupies the north elevation. The pyramidal chimney has a flat stone arch with the suggestion of a keystone and a stone shield placed in the stack. Low stone walls line the north and south gable ends and the outer bays of the side elevations. The walls contain built-in seating benches facing the interior. The floor is flagstone. A covered stone grill was added to the west elevation of the shelter at a later date. The extension rests on a concrete slab. Shelter 501 is in good condition. Cracks in the mortar joints are evident in the flagstone flooring and in the stone chimney stack. The staining of the wood siding in the upper gable ends has failed.

A subterranean poured concrete utility structure is located south of Shelter 501. The upper portion of the walls and the concrete slab roof are visible. The structure is in good condition.

The McKeldin B Pump House, constructed in 1960 (MdDNR DMI 2002), is a concrete-block structure that rests on a concrete slab. The gable roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. A single metal door occupies the east elevation. The structure is in good condition. The nearby comfort station was constructed in 1961 (MdDNR 1961 drawing).

The McKeldin C Toilet, constructed in 1958 (MdDNR 1958 drawing) is located off the road to the McKeldin Rapid Trails parking lot. The one-story, rectangular structure is constructed of concrete block. The exterior walls feature a row of raised blocks that form lines of raised diamond shapes along the east and west elevations. The doors located in each gable elevaton are metal units. A concrete-block wall screens each entry. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The rafter ends are covered by a plain eave board. The roof extends over the entries. The upper sections of the gable ends are screened. The structure, though closed to the public, is in good condition. Paint failure is evident on the west elevation.

Tapered stone water fountains were located in the picnic pavilion area in Field A and near Shelter 576. The water fountains measure approximately three-feet high. They rest on square concrete bases. They are faced with stone

that matches the stonework of the picnic pavilions. The water fountains were a typical design dated 1961 and found in the MdDNR drawings files (MdDNR drawings files 1961).

The maintenance complex constructed for the McKeldin Area is located near the contact station south of Field A. The complex contains three utilitarian buildings constructed during the late 1950s and a new office completed in 2000. The McKeldin Shop/Garage, constructed in 1958 (MdDNR 1957drawing), is a utilitarian, one-story, concrete-block building that rests on a concrete slab. The building occupies an L-shaped ground plan. Three overhead garage doors and two single doors are located in the north elevation. One single door is a four-light and wood-panel unit; the other door is a plywood door with 12 lights. The windows are metal frame, nine-light and fifteen-light units that contain casement windows. Some windows are paired casements. The window openings have concrete lintels and slip sills. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. A two-bay, shed-roof porch spans the single doorways on the north elevation. The porch floor is a concrete slab. The building is in good condition. Paint failure is evident on the west gable end. The exterior concrete-block chimney on the south elevation exhibits cracks in the mortar joints.

The McKeldin Pole Barn, constructed in 1958, is a four-bay rectangular building that rests on concrete piers. Three bays have concrete slabs as flooring; one bay has a dirt floor. The building is open on three elevations; the west end is a concrete-block wall topped with vertical board siding. The gable roof is supported on square wood posts with square brackets. The building is in good condition. Paint failure is evident on the wood elements on the west elevation. Cracks are evident in two of the five concrete piers on the north side of the building.

The McKeldin Oil/Paint Storage Building, constructed in 1958, is a concrete-block building that rests on a rectangular concrete slab foundation. The upper gable ends are clad with plywood and have metal ventilation panels. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with composition roll that was installed in 2002. A plywood door occupies the north elevation. All other elevations are blind. The building is in good condition.

UTILITY

A two-bay by one-bay pumping station is located east of Elkridge, north of Furnace Road, and west of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks in Anne Arundel County. Constructed ca. 1955 (USGS Relay 1950, 1957), the utilitarian structure is one story over an exposed at-grade basement. The structure is constructed of brick and concrete-block and rests on a brick-faced foundation. Sections of the wall surface are finished in stucco. The flat roof is a concrete slab. Window and door openings in the structure are empty. A metal frame walkway accessed by a ladder is located on two elevations of the structure. The structure is in poor condition. Windows and doors are missing. Cracking is evident in the stucco finishes and in the mortar joints of the masonry walls. Sagging is evident in the concrete roof. The metal elements are rusted. The pumping station is accessed by a deteriorated and overgrown driveway.

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
BA-2290		Hernwood School House		Baltimore	Ellicott City	2803 Hernwood Road	Granite	Education	School	schoolhouse					Mismapped as being in park. Resource in Granite HD.		7
BA-2542		Thomas Viaduct Monument		Baltimore	Relay	Viaduct Avenue	St. Denis	Transportation	Rail-Related	viaduct					Not MdDNR owned.		3
BA-2551		Avalon Dam (south shore of Patapsco River)		Baltimore, Howard	Relay	Gun Road	Avalon	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Waterworks	dam	1901	Fair	structure-1		Travers 1990:182		3
BA-2582		Granite Historic District		Baltimore	Ellicott City		Granite	Historic District	Historic District	historic district			district		Historic district boundary includes edge of park, but no contributing resources in park.		6,7
BA-2808		Orange Grove Mill Swinging Bridge	Orange Grove Swinging Bridge	Baltimore, Howard	Relay	Orange Grove		Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	foot bridge	1978	Good					3
BA-2808		Orange Grove Mill		Baltimore, Howard	Relay	Orange Grove		Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	flour mill	1856-1905	Fair	site-1				3
CARR-0236		Paris House (Raincliffe Venture, Mt. Merino Farm)		Carroll	Sykesville	Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1870	Demolished	site-1		Demolished for Freedom Park, Lake 1877-Capt. J. W. Bennett		8
CARR-0236A		Paris Barn (Raincliffe Venture Barn #2)		Carroll	Sykesville	Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1870	Demolished	site-1		Demolished for Freedom Park Recreation area.		8
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Former Raincliff Summer Kitchen	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	summer kitchen	ca. 1870	Good	building-1				8
CARR-0237	093	Raincliffe Venture Manor	Former Raincliff Small House/ Dorsey House	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1870	Good	building-1		NOT ON Martenet 1862; APPEARS ON Lake 1877 - C. A. Warfield		8
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Smokehouse	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Processing	smokehouse	ca. 1870	Good	building-1				8
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Springhouse	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	springhouse	ca. 1870	Fair	building-1				8
CARR-0237	092	Raincliffe Venture Manor	Former Raincliff Manor House	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1900	Excellent	building-1		Curatorship		8
CARR-0237	139	Raincliffe Venture Manor	Former Raincliff Small House Garage/Shed	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage/shed	early 20th century	Fair	building-1				8

AA-2290, BA-2808, CARR-0236, AA-159

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Pumphouse	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	pumphouse	early 20th century	Fair	building-1				8
CARR-0237	137	Raincliffe Venture Manor	Former Raincliff Garage	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Secondary structure	garage	early-mid 20th century	Good	building-1				8
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Swimming Pool	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	swimming pool	early-mid 20th century	Poor	structure-1				8
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Shed/Animal Pen	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	shed/animal pen	early-mid 20th century	Poor	building-1				8
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Concrete and Brick Grill	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outdoor grill	early-mid 20th century	Poor	structure-1				8
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Privy	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	privy	late 19th - early 20th century	Poor	building-1				8
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Collapsed Barn	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	late 19th - early 20th century	Poor	site-1				8
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Brick Grill	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outdoor grill	mid 20th century	Good	structure-1				8
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Small House Barn	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	mid-20th century	Fair	building-1				8
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Stone Retaining Wall	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Field	retaining wall	Undated	Good	structure-1				8
CARR-0237		Raincliffe Venture Manor	Stone Wall and Brick Chimney Foundation	Carroll	Sykesville	935 Raincliffe Road	Sykesville	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Undated	Poor	site-1				8
CARR-0238	103	R. Ranum House & Barn	Former Ranum House	Carroll	Sykesville	2109 Arrington Road	Marriottsville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1910	Good	building-1		Curatorship. NOT ON USGS Patapsco 1908 (survey completed 1906); APPEARS ON USGS Sykesville 1944 (aerial photography 1943)		7
CARR-0238	142	R. Ranum House & Barn	Former Ranum Barn	Carroll	Sykesville	2109 Arrington Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1910	Good	building-1				7
CARR-0238	141	R. Ranum House & Barn	Former Ranum Pump House	Carroll	Sykesville	2109 Arrington Road	Marriottsville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	pump house/garage	ca. 1920	Good	building-1				7
CARR-0238		R. Ranum House & Barn	Former Ranum Equipment Shed/Corn Crib	Carroll	Sykesville	2109 Arrington Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	equipment shed/ corncrib	first half 20th century	Good	building-1				7

AA-2290, BA-3003, CARR-1662, HO-259

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
CARR-0238		R. Ranum House & Barn	Miscellaneous Foundations	Carroll	Sykesville	2109 Arrington Road	Marriottsville	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Undated	Poor	site-1				7
CARR-0239		Fenwick House		Carroll	Sykesville	Arrington Road	Marriottsville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1910	Good	building-1				7
CARR-0239		Fenwick Well House		Carroll	Sykesville	Arrington Road	Marriottsville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	well house	early 20th century	Good	structure-1				7
CARR-0240		Flynn House (Tivis Adventure, Edwards Adven., Hammond Hse)	House site	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area off Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	late 18th century	Unknown	site-1		Same as 18CR22.		7
CARR-0240		Flynn House (Tivis Adventure, Edwards Adven., Hammond Hse)	Grave site	Carroll		McKeldin Area off Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Funerary	Funerary	grave site	Unknown	Good	site-1		Same as 18CR22.		7
CARR-0241		Marriottsville Road Bridge		Carroll	Sykesville	Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Transportation	Road-Related	bridge							
CARR-1197		Springfield Hospital Center		Carroll	Finksburg/ Sykesville		Sykesville	Health Care	Hospital	Hospital					Resource boundary adjoins park boundary. No associated resources in park.		8
CARR-1339		William P. Gorsuch, Sr. Farm (Cauthorn Farm)	Gorsuch Farmhouse	Carroll	Sykesville	1481 Arrington Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1875	Fair	building-1		Curatorship. Short 1994.		8
CARR-1339		William P. Gorsuch, Sr. Farm (Cauthorn Farm)	Gosuch Smokehouse	Carroll	Sykesville	1481 Arrington Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	smokehouse	late 19th century	Poor	building-1				8
CARR-1339		William P. Gorsuch, Sr. Farm (Cauthorn Farm)	Gorsuch Corncrib	Carroll	Sykesville	1481 Arrington Road	Sykesville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	corncrib	late 19th century	Poor	building-1				8
CARR-1339		William P. Gorsuch, Sr. Farm (Cauthorn Farm)	Gorsuch Springhouse	Carroll	Sykesville	1481 Arrington Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	late 19th century	Poor	building-1				8
CARR-1339		William P. Gorsuch, Sr. Farm (Cauthorn Farm)	Gorsuch Barn	Carroll	Sykesville	1481 Arrington Road	Sykesville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	late 19th century	Good	building-1				8

HA-2300, BA-3003, CARR-1162, HO-759

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
CARR-1339		William P. Gorsuch, Sr. Farm (Cauthorn Farm)	Gorsuch Garage	Carroll	Sykesville	1481 Arrington Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	late 20th century	Fair	building-1				8
CARR-1339		William P. Gorsuch, Sr. Farm (Cauthorn Farm)	Gorsuch Cottage	Carroll	Sykesville	1481 Arrington Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	mid-20th century	Fair	building-1				8
CARR-1586		Elba Furnace		Carroll	Sykesville	East of MD Rte 32	Sykesville	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	iron furnace	ca. 1847-1868	Poor	site-1				8
HO-027		Daniels Mill		Howard	Ellicott City	Daniels Road	Ellicott City	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill	1829-1978	Unknown			NR Listed 1973		5
HO-063, BA-1850		Patterson Viaduct Ruins, Arch & Causeway		Howard, Baltimore	Ellicott City	Ilchester Road	Ellicott City	Transportation	Rail-Related	railroad viaduct	1829	Ruin	structure-1				3
HO-080, BA-143		Thomas Viaduct, Baltimore & Ohio Railway		Howard, Baltimore	Relay	River Road	Elkridge	Transportation	Rail-Related	railroad viaduct					Not MdDNR owned.		3
HO-367		Elkridge Furnace Store House (Walker's Inheritance)	Outbuildings	Howard	Relay	5741-45 Furnace Road	Elkridge	Domestic	Secondary Structure	unknown	19th century	Fair	building-2				2
HO-367		Elkridge Furnace Store House (Walker's Inheritance)	Manager/Clerk's House	Howard	Relay	5730 Furnace Road	Elkridge	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1835	Good	building-1				2
HO-367		Elkridge Furnace Store House (Walker's Inheritance)	Elkridge Furnace Inn	Howard	Relay	5741-45 Furnace Avenue & Race Road	Elkridge	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Industrial Village	residence	ca. 1835-1850	Good	building-1				2
HO-387	131	Hockley-in-the-Hole (Chittick House, Fosters Fancy)	Former Chittock Garage	Howard	Relay	5925 River Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1950	Fair	building-1				3
HO-387	102	Hockley-in-the-Hole (Chittick House, Fosters Fancy)	Former Chittock House	Howard	Relay	5925 River Road	Elkridge	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	late 18th century	Fair	building-1		Curatorship		3
HO-410		Ivy Hill	Stone Bank Barn	Howard	Sykesville	1201 Driver Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	19th century	Good	building-1		USGS Patapsco 1908 (survey completed 1906)		6
HO-410		Ivy Hill	Smokehouse	Howard	Sykesville	1201 Driver Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Processing	smokehouse	19th century	Poor	building-1				6

HA-3290, BA-3003, CARR-1662, HA-759

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
HO-410		Ivy Hill	Stone Well	Howard	Sykesville	1201 Driver Road	Marriottsville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	well	19th-early 20th centuy	Good	structure-1				6
HO-410		Ivy Hill	Ruins of Steiner House 3, Shed, and Barn	Howard	Sykesville	1201 Driver Road	Marriottsville	Domestic, Agriculture/ Subsistence	Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Agricultural Outbuilding	house, shed, and barn	19th-early 20th centuy	Poor	site-1		USGS Patapsco 1908 (survey completed 1906)		6
HO-410		Ivy Hill	Miscellaneous Foundations	Howard	Sykesville	1201 Driver Road	Marriottsville	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	19th-mid 20th centuy	Poor	site-1				6
HO-410	166	Ivy Hill	Former Steiner House 2	Howard	Sykesville	1201 Driver Road	Marriottsville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1811	Good	building-1		Curatorship. Hopkins 1878 - Wm. Davis		6
HO-410	165	Ivy Hill	Former Steiner House 1	Howard	Sykesville	1201 Driver Road	Marriottsville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1950	Poor	building-1		NOT ON USGS Sykesville 1944 (aerial photography 1943); APPEARS ON USGS Sykesville 1953 (aerial photographs 1943, culture revised 1953)		6
HO-410		Ivy Hill	Gable-Fronted Barn	Howard	Sykesville	1201 Driver Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	early 20th century	Poor	building-1				6
HO-410		Ivy Hill	Frame Bank Barn 1	Howard	Sykesville	1201 Driver Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	early 20th century	Poor	building-1				6
HO-410		Ivy Hill	Frame Bank Barn 2	Howard	Sykesville	1201 Driver Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	early 20th century	Fair	building-1				6
HO-410		Ivy Hill	Stable	Howard	Sykesville	1201 Driver Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	stable	early-mid 20th century	Fair	building-1				6
HO-459	099	Patapsco State Park Ranger's Quarters	Former Brown House	Howard	Relay	Off River Road	Elkridge	Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1900	Good	building-1				3
HO-503		Dixon Brick House/Worker s' Duplex House		Howard	Relay	5735 Race Road	Elkridge	Domestic	Multiple Dwelling	house	ca. 1850	Good	building-1				2
HO-534		Union Dam, Dickey Mill Race, & B&O Tunnel	Dickey Mill Race	Howard	Ellicott City	National Pike (US 40)	Ellicott City	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill race	1808-1809	Fair	structure-1		Union Dam and Mill Race contribute to NR listed Oella HD (BA-0150). MdDNR owns dam and mill race, but not tunnel.		4,5

HA-2290, BA-3003, CARR-1103, HO-759

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
HO-534		Union Dam, Dickey Mill Race, & B&O Tunnel	Union Dam	Howard	Ellicott City	National Pike (US 40)	Ellicott City	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	dam	late 19th century	Fair	structure-1		Union Dam and Mill Race contribute to NR listed Oella HD (BA-0150). MdDNR owns dam and mill race, but not tunnel.		5
HO-534		Union Dam, Dickey Mill Race, & B&O Tunnel	B&O Railroad Tunnel	Howard	Ellicott City	National Pike (US 40)	Ellicott City	Transportation	Rail-Rated	RR tunnel					Union Dam and Mill Race contribute to NR listed Oella HD (BA-0150). MdDNR owns dam and mill race, but not tunnel.		5
HO-535	107	Rudisill House		Howard	Ellicott City	2210 Daniels Road	Ellicott City	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1890-1910	Good	building-1				5
HO-535		Rudisill Springhouse		Howard	Ellicott City	2210 Daniels Road	Ellicott City	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	mid-20th century	Fair	structure-1				5
HO-610		Lawyers Hill NR Historic District		Howard	Relay		Elkridge	Historic District	Historic District	summer community			district		Boundaries for NR district cross park property. Only contributing resource to HD on park land is Hockley in Hole (HO-387).		3
HO-740		Hockley Forge and Mill		Howard	Relay	Off River Road		Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	forge/mill	ca. 1760-1914	Unknown	site-1				3
			Oldest Boundary Stone	Baltimore	Sykesville			Government		boundary stone	1787	Unknown	object				7
			Former Chessor Chicken Coop	Baltimore	Relay	2 Glen Artney Drive		Domestic	Secondary Structure	chicken coop	1920	Poor	building-1				3
	010		Glen Artney Shelter 010	Baltimore	Relay	Glen Artney Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1935	Fair	structure-1		MdDNR 1935 drawing		3
	179		Glen Artney Shelter 066	Baltimore	Relay	Glen Artney Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1935	Good	structure-1				3
	120		Hollofield Automotive Shop	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shop	1950	Good	building-1				5
	119		Hollofield Residence	Howard	Ellicott City	8000 Baltimore National Pike	Ellicott City	Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-in kind	1950	Good	building-1				5
			Former Riddle Barn	Howard	Ellicott City	10119 Green Clover Drive		Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	1950	Fair	building-1				6
	078		Hilton Museum	Baltimore	Relay	Hilton Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Comfort Station	1953	Good	building-1				3

HA-2290, BA-3003, CARR-1662, HO-759

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
	022		Hilton Shelter 201	Baltimore	Relay	Hilton Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1953	Good	structure-1		MdDNR 1953 drawing of typical *shelter.*		3
	039		Hollofield Free Shelter	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954-1955	Good	structure-1				5
	038		Hollofield Shelter 301	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954	Good	structure-1				5
	113		Hilton Residence	Baltimore	Relay	1102 Hilton Avenue		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-in kind	1954	Good	building-1		MdDNR 1953 drawing approved 1954.		3
	029		Hollofield Garage	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	office	1954	Good	building-1				5
	089		Hollofield Office/Shop	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	office/shop	1954	Fair	building-1				5
	040		Hollofield Shelter 305	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954-1955	Good	structure-1				5
	041		Hollofield Shelter 318	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954-1955	Good	structure-1				5
	042		Hollofield Shelter 325	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954-1955	Good	structure-1				5
	043		Hollofield Shelter 333	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954-1955	Good	structure-1				5
	044		Hollofield Shelter 335	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954-1955	Good	structure-1				5
	045		Hollofield Shelter 350	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954-1955	Good	structure-1				5
	046		Hollofield Shelter 358	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954	Fair	structure-1				5
	047		Hollofield Shelter 367	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954-1955	Good	structure-1				5
	037		Hollofield Shelter 300	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1955	Good	structure-1				5
	082		McKeldin C Toilet	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	comfort station	1958	Good	structure-1		MdDNR 1958 drawing		7
	202		McKeldin Oil/Paint Storage Building	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	storage	1958	Good	structure-1				7
	201		McKeldin Pole Barn	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	storage	1958	Good	structure-1				7
	088		McKeldin Shop/Garage	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	office/shop	1958	Good	building-1		MdDNR 1957 shop heating plan.		7
			Daniels Dam	Baltimore	Ellicott City	Daniels Road	Granite	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	dam	1829, 20th century	Fair	structure-1				5
	167		Former Berrett House	Howard	Relay	6219 Rockburn Hill Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-curatorship	ca. 1870	Good	building-1		Curatorship		3
	108		Former White House	Baltimore	Relay	2 Glen Artney Drive		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-in-kind	1894	Good	building-1				3
	130		Former Chessor Garage	Baltimore	Relay	1 Glen Artney Drive		Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1920	Good	building-1				3
	112		Former Chessor House	Baltimore	Relay	1 Glen Artney Drive		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	1920	Good	building-1				3

AA-2290, BA-3003, CARE-1962, HO-159

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
	162		Former White Garage	Baltimore	Relay	2 Glen Artney Drive		Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1920	Fair	building-1				3
			Former CCC Camp	Baltimore	Relay	Avalon Area		Domestic	Multiple Dwelling	camp	1933-1942	Unknown	site-1				3
	172		Former Whiting House 1	Baltimore	Ellicott City	2501 Frederick Road	Catonsville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-life estate	1935	Good	building-1				4
	091		Former Scott House	Howard	Sykesville	Sykesville Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-in kind	1939	Good	building-1				8
	173		Former Whiting House 2	Baltimore	Ellicott City	2501 Frederick Road	Catonsville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-life estate	1940	Good	building-1				4
	009		Glen Artney Shelter B1	Baltimore	Relay	Glen Artney Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1942	Good	structure-1				3
	136		Former Hubbard Garage	Howard	Ellicott City	8061 Baltimore National Pike		Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1950	Poor	building-1				5
	100		Former Hubbard House 1	Howard	Ellicott City	8061 Baltimore National Pike		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-in kind	1950	Good	building-1				5
	098		Former Riddle House	Howard	Ellicott City	10118 Green Clover Drive		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	1950	Fair	building-1				6
			Former Riddle sheds	Howard	Ellicott City	10118 Green Clover Drive		Domestic	Outbuildings	shed	1950	Fair	structure-3				
	096		Former Sorenson Lg Tenant House	Howard	Sykesville	1220 Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rented w/main house	1950	Good	building-1				6
	152		Former Sorenson Pump House 1	Howard	Sykesville	1220 Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	pump house	1950	Fair	structure-1				6
	097		Former Sorenson Small Tenant House	Howard	Sykesville	1220 Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rented w/main house	1950	Good	building-1				6
	081		Hollofield Control Station	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	contact station	1953	Good	building-1		MdDNR 1953 drawing.		5
	011		Glen Artney Shelter 022	Baltimore	Relay	Glen Artney Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954	Good	structure-1				3
	014		Glen Artney Shelter 046	Baltimore	Relay	Glen Artney Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954	Good	structure-1				3
	008		Glen Artney Shelter 061	Baltimore	Relay	Glen Artney Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954	Good	structure-1				3
	007		Orange Grove Shelter 106	Howard	Relay	Orange Grove		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1954	Good	structure-1		MdDNR 1953 drawing of typical shelter.		3
	013		Glen Artney Shelter 033	Baltimore	Relay	Glen Artney Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1955	Good	structure-1				3

BA-2290, BA-303, CHAC-Vol 2, Ht-759

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
	121		Hollofield Shop Oil Shed	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	storage	1955	Good	structure-1				5
	084		McKeldin Control Station	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	contact station	1955	Good	building-1				7
	193		McKeldin Main Shelter 576	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	ca. 1997	Good			Replaced older shelter.		7
	085		McKeldin Shelter 501	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1955	Good	structure-1				7
	086		McKeldin Shelter 508	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1955	Good	structure-1				7
	087		McKeldin Shelter 512	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1955	Good	structure-1				7
	090		McKeldin Shelter 513	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1955	Good	structure-1				7
	094		McKeldin Shelter 515	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1955	Good	structure-1				7
	101		McKeldin Shelter 534	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1955	Good	structure-1				7
	106		McKeldin Shelter 540	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1956	Good	structure-1				7
	123		McKeldin Shelter 545	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1956	Good	structure-1				7
	124		McKeldin Shelter 550	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1956	Good	structure-1				7
			McKeldin Pump House B	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	pump house	1960	Good	structure-1				
			McKeldin Water Fountains	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	water fountains	ca. 1960	Good	structure-3				
	036		Hollofield Campground Shelter	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1968	Good	structure-1				5
	035		Hollofield Pump House	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	pump house	ca. 1968	Good	structure-1				5
	033		Hollofield Shower Building 1	Howard	Ellicott City	Hollofield Area	Ellicott City	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	storage	ca. 1968	Good	building-1				5
	168		Former Berrett Garage	Howard	Relay	6219 Rockburn Hill Road	Ellicott City	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1959	Good	building-1				3
			Former Sorenson Barn	Howard		1220 Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	Barn	1960	Good	building-1				6
			Former Sorenson Barn	Howard	Sykesville	1220 Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1940	Good	building-1				6
			Former Sorenson Horse Barn	Howard	Sykesville	1220 Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	post 1986	Good					6
			Former Sorenson Bank Barn	Howard	Sykesville	1220 Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	mid-late 19th century	Poor	building-1				6

BA-2390, BA-3003, CARE-Ind2, HO-759

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
	151		Former Sorenson 2 Garage (Large Tenant House)	Howard	Sykesville	1220 Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	outbuilding	1960	Fair	building-1				6
			Former Sorenson Barn and Annex	Howard	Sykesville	1220 Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1940, 1960	Fair	building-1				6
	153		Former Sorenson Pump House 2	Howard	Sykesville	1220 Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	pump house	1960	Fair	building-1				6
	012		Glen Artney Shelter 026	Baltimore	Relay	Glen Artney Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1960	Good	structure-1				3
	016		Glen Artney Shelter 092	Baltimore	Relay	Glen Artney Area		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1960	Good	structure-1				3
	083		McKeldin B Pump House	Carroll	Sykesville	McKeldin Area	Marriottsville	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	pump house	1960	Good	structure-1				7
	198		Ridge Trail Shelter	Howard	Relay	Orange Grove		Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1960	Good	structure-1				3
	174		Former Whiting Chicken Coop	Baltimore	Ellicott City	2501 Frederick Road	Catonsville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	chicken coop	2nd half 20th century	Poor	building-1				4
			Picnic Shelter Ruins	Howard	Relay	Off Ridge Trail	Orange Grove	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	bet. 1933-1941	ruinous	structure-1		Nichols personal communication		3
			Pit Toilets	Howard	Relay	Off Ridge Trail	Orange Grove	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor Recreation	toilets	bet. 1933-1941	good, poor	structure-2		Nichols personal communication		3
	171		Former Uncapher House	Baltimore	Ellicott City	River Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-curatorship	ca. 1830-1860	Fair	building-1				4
	111		Former Gettings House	Baltimore	Ellicott City	8112 Johnnycake Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1840	Good	building-1		Curatorship. Sidney 1850 - Stinchcomb (John Stinchcomb owned all surrounding land but lived in a different house).		5
			Sorenson Property-Unknown Outbuilding	Howard	Sykesville	1220 Marriottsville Road	Marriottsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	outbuilding	ca. 1847	Fair	building-1		This is reputed "Slave Quarters", but original use is unknown, poss. Smokehouse.		6
			House Ruins	Howard	Relay			Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1900	Ruin	site-2				4
	185		Former Cugle House, former Redemptorist Property	Howard	Savage	4462 Bonnie Branch Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1900-1920	Good	building-1				3

AA-2290, BA-3003, CARR-1662, HO-757

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
	178		Former Janyska House	Carroll	Sykesville	2133 Arrington Road	Sykesville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1910	Good	building-1		NOT ON USGS Patapsco 1908 (survey completed 1906); APPEARS ON USGS Sykesville 1944 (aerial photography 1943)		7
			Fontz House	Anne Arundel	Relay	Off German Driveway east of Ridge Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1920	Poor	building-1		On 1957 USGS map, not on 1907 USGS Relay map		2
			Frey Quarters	Baltimore	Ellicott City	Off River Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	quarters	ca. 1920	Poor	building-1				4
			Frey Pavilion	Baltimore	Ellicott City	Off River Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	pavilion	ca. 1920	Poor	building-1				4
			Frey Springhouse	Baltimore	Ellicott City	Off River Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	ca. 1920	Poor	structure-1				4
			Frey Corncrib	Baltimore	Ellicott City	Off River Road		Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	corncrib	ca. 1920	Fair	building-1				4
			Frey Doghouse	Baltimore	Ellicott City	Off River Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	doghouse	ca. 1920	Fair	structure-1				4
			Four Mercer Silos	Carroll	Woodbine	340 Hoods Mill Road		Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	silo	ca. 1920-ca. 1960	Fair	structures-4				8
			Former Janyska Garage	Carroll	Sykesville	2133 Arrington Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1930	Poor	building-1				7
	129		Avalon History Center Garage	Baltimore	Relay	Off Gun Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1940	Good	building-1				3
			Bollack House/Office	Anne Arundel	Relay	6037 Race Road		Agriculture/Commerce/Trade	Business	house/office	ca. 1950	Poor	building-1		On USGS Relay Quad 1957, plywood construction materials		2
			Bollack Barn	Anne Arundel	Relay	6037 Race Road		Agriculture/Commerce/Trade	Business	barn	ca. 1950	Poor	building-1				2
			Bollack Storage Building	Anne Arundel	Relay	6037 Race Road		Agriculture/Commerce/Trade	Business	storage building	ca. 1950	Poor	building-1				2
			Pumping Station	Anne Arundel	Relay	North of Furnace Road		Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Waterworks	pump house	ca. 1950	Poor	structure-1				3
	135		Former Gettings Barn 2	Baltimore	Ellicott City	8112 Johnnycake Road		Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	bank barn	early 20th century	Good	building-1				5
	175		Former Whiting Main Feed Barn	Baltimore	Ellicott City	2501 Frederick Road	Catonsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	hay barn	early-mid 20th century	Fair	building-1				4
			Mercer Loafing Shed	Carroll	Woodbine	340 Hoods Mill Road		Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	loafing shed	late 1950s	Fair	building-1				8

AA-3290, BA-3003, CARR-1663, HO-789

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
			Mercer Milking Parlor	Carroll	Woodbine	340 Hoods Mill Road		Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding		late 1950s	Fair	building-1				8
			Former Whiting Smokehouse	Baltimore	Ellicott City	2501 Frederick Road	Catonsville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	smokehouse	late 19th - early 20th century	Poor	building-1				4
	134		Former Gettings Barn 1	Baltimore	Ellicott City	8112 Johnnycake Road		Agriculture	Agricultural Outbuilding	bank barn	late 19th - early 20th century	Fair	building-1				5
	176		Former Whiting Carriage Barn	Baltimore	Ellicott City	2501 Frederick Road	Catonsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	late 19th-early 20th century	Poor	building-1				4
			Mercer Wagon Shed/ Corncrib	Carroll	Woodbine	340 Hoods Mill Road		Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	wagon shed/ corncrib	late-19th century	Fair	building-1		Martenet 1862 - Z. M. Waters; Lake 1877 - Z. M. Waters		8
			Stone Barn Ruin	Baltimore	Ellicott City	Off Hernwood Road	Granite	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	mid 19th century	Ruin	site-1		Associated with BA-1578, BA-1579.		7
	132		Former Gettings Summer House	Baltimore	Ellicott City	8112 Johnnycake Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	summer kitchen/ servants quarters	mid-19th century	Fair	building-1				5
			Former Gettings Springhouse	Baltimore	Ellicott City	8112 Johnnycake Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	mid-19th century	Fair	building-1				5
			Former Gettings Shed	Baltimore	Ellicott City	8112 Johnnycake Road		Agriculture	Agricultural Outbuilding	shed	mid-19th century	Good	building-1				5
			Former Whiting Office	Baltimore	Ellicott City	2501 Frederick Road	Catonsville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	office	mid-20th century	Poor	building-1				4
			Mercer Metal Shed	Carroll	Woodbine	340 Hoods Mill Road		Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	shed	mid-20th century	Fair	building-1				8
			Mercer Grain and Drying Bin Ruins	Carroll	Woodbine	340 Hoods Mill Road		Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	grain bin/drying bin	Undated	Poor	site-1		Includes 3 grain bin foundations and 1 drying bin foundation		8
			Gorsuch Switch Bridge Road			Gorsuch Switch Bridge Road		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	Unknown	Ruins	site-1				

AA-3290, BA-3003, CARE-1602, HO-759

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
18AN020	20	Big Holly Branch	Stearns #20,Pumphrey ,TD Jones field T	Anne Arundel	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric Unknown	Archaic,Late Woodland	Unknown	site-1				
18AN021	21	River Road	Stearns No. 21?, Needer	Anne Arundel	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Archaic?	Poor, probable disturbance	site-1				
18AN024	24	Patapsco Lakes	Stearns #24, TD Jones Field A	Anne Arundel	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric artifact scatter	Archaic,Early Woodland,Middle Woodland,Late Woodland	Unknown, but probably disturbed	site-1				
18AN030	30	Elkridge Prehistoric Village Site		Anne Arundel	Relay			Domestic	Village Site	village	Early Archaic?,Middle Archaic?,Late Archaic,Early Woodland,Middle Woodland,Late Woodland	Good	site-1				
18AN246	246	Pumphrey Lakes		Anne Arundel	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric lithic scatter	Late Archaic?	Unknown	site-1				
18AN253	253	Power Line		Anne Arundel	Relay			Domestic	Camp	short-term resource procurement camp	Early Woodland,Late Woodland	Unknown, but probably disturbed	site-1				
18AN264	264	Disney Farm	Stearns Site #7 (Hanover)	Anne Arundel	Relay			Domestic	Camp	base camp	Woodland	Unknown	site-1				
18AN400	400	Intersection		Anne Arundel	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	short-term resource procurement	Late Archaic, Woodland,Late Woodland	Unknown	site-1				
18AN405	405	Field D (TD Jones)	Patapsco Station	Anne Arundel	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric artifact scatter	Woodland	Unknown	site-1				
18AN494	494	Selby Grist Mill		Anne Arundel	Relay			Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	grist mill	Late 18th,19th	Unknown	site-1				
18BA090	90	Wades North		Baltimore	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown	site-1				
18BA091	91	High Herbert		Baltimore	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown	site-1		Site is mapped as partially within park boundaries.		
18BA154	154	TDJ - Field X		Baltimore	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown, but probably disturbed	site-1				

AA-2290, BA-3003, CARE-1962, HO-759

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
18BA155	155	TDJ - Field O		Baltimore	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown, but probably disturbed	site-1				
18BA196	196	Granite Manufacturing Mill	Granite Factory	Baltimore	Ellicott City			Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill/ factory	19th	Good	site-1				
18BA389	389	Phelan House		Baltimore	Ellicott City			Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	Late 19th	Fair	site-1				
18CR19	19	Patapsco State Park I		Carroll	Sykesville			Industry-Processing-Extraction	Extractive Facility	quarry & tunnel	19th, 20th century	Fair	site-1				
18CR20	20	Patapsco State Park II		Carroll	Sykesville			Industry-Processing-Extraction	Extractive Facility	quarry - pegmatite	20th century	Fair	site-1				
18CR21	21	Patapsco State Park III		Carroll	Sykesville			Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	Early 20th century	Unknown	site-1				
18CR22	22	Patapsco State Park IV		Carroll	Sykesville			Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	18th?,19th century	Unknown	site-1		Same as CARR-240		
18HO004	4	Lower Hanover	Stearns Site No. 1	Howard	Relay			Domestic	Camp	short-term resource procurement camp	Archaic,Early Woodland,Woodland	Unknown, possible moderate disturbance	site-1				
18HO005	5	Middle Hanover	Fiker Farm, Stearns Site No. 2	Howard	Relay			Domestic	Camp	short-term resource procurement camp	Early Archaic,Late Archaic,Late Woodland	Unknown	site-1		Portion of site mapped in park.		
18HO006	6	Woodstock Cave		Howard	Ellicott City			Domestic	Multiple Dwelling?	rockshelter	Late Archaic?,Early Woodland?	Unknown	site-1				
18HO009	9	Camels Den Rock Shelter		Howard	Ellicott City			Domestic	Multiple Dwelling?	rockshelter	Prehistoric Unknown	Good	site-1				
18HO010	10	Eleysville Rock Shelter I		Howard	Ellicott City			Domestic	Multiple Dwelling?	rockshelter	Woodland	Unknown	site-1				
18HO011	11	Eleysville Rock Shelter II		Howard	Ellicott City			Domestic	Multiple Dwelling?	rockshelter	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown	site-1				
18HO031	31	Upper Deep Run West	Stearns #3	Howard	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown	site-1		Portion of site mapped in park.		
18HO033	33	Lower Deep Run West	Stearns #5	Howard	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown	site-1		Portion of site mapped in park.		
18HO034	34	Patapsco Flats	Powerline Site #2, Stearns #4	Howard	Relay			Domestic	Camp	short-term resource procurement camp	Late Archaic	Probably destroyed by construction	site-1		Only southern boundary of site lies outside park property.		

AA-2290, BA-3003, CARR-1662, HO-759

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
18HO056	56	Field B - TD Jones		Howard	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Prehistoric nknown	Unknown for portion of site in park. Destroyed for portion of site outside park.	site-1		Portion of site mapped in park.		
18HO059	59	Field "Pit" - TD Jones		Howard	Relay			Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown, possible moderate disturbance	site-1				
18HO064	64	Patapsco State Park Survey 1	R.H. Worthington House	Howard	Sykesville			Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	Late 19th	Good	site-1				
18HO065	65	Patapsco State Park Survey 2		Howard	Sykesville			Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	lime kiln	19th	Poor	site-1				
18HO067	67	Patapsco State Park Survey 4		Howard	Sykesville			Industry-Processing-Extraction	Extractive Facility	quarry	19th,20th	Poor	site-1				
18HO203	203	Schultz Farm #1		Howard	Relay			Domestic/ Industry-Processing-Extraction	Single Dwelling/ Extractive Facility	house/ prehistoric quarry site	Paleoindian? ,Early Archaic? ,Early Woodland,19th, Early 20th	Destroyed	site-1				
AA-0766		Patapsco River Bridge		Anne Arundel	Relay	Baltimore Annapolis Boulevard (MD 648)	North Linthicum	Transportation	Road-Related	bridge					Not MdDNR owned.		
AA-1097		Furnace Road Amtrak Trestle		Anne Arundel	Relay	Furnace Avenue	Patapsco	Transportation	Rail-Related	railroad trestle					Not MdDNR owned.		
BA-0029		Daniels (Alberton, Elysville)		Baltimore	Ellicott City	Daniels Road	Granite	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill village	ca. 1845-1978	Unknown	site-1		MHT NR district boundary map		5
BA-0144		Ilchester Mills (Thistle Factory)		Baltimore	Ellicott City	Thistle Road	Ellicott City	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill							
BA-0150		Oella Historic District (Oella Mills)		Baltimore	Ellicott City		Ellicott City	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill			district		Contributing resources in park are Union Dam (HO-534) and Dickey Mill Race		4
BA-0261		Avalon Iron Works, site		Baltimore	Relay	Gun Road	Halethorpe	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	iron works	1760s-1940s	Unknown	site-1				3

AA-2290, BA-3003, CARE-1662, HO-759

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	COUNTY	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes/ Date Source	MHT Concurrence	USGS Map Reference
BA-1141		Benjamin Banneker Homestead, site		Baltimore	Ellicott City	Old Frederick Road & Oella Avenue	Ellicott City	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house			district		Maps show part of this property extends into park, but no resources associated with property on park lands.		4
BA-1220		Ilchester Bridge & Tunnel		Baltimore	Savage/Ellicott City	Thistle Road	Ellicott City	Transportation	Rail-Related	bridge & tunnel					Not MdDNR owned.		3
BA-1575		Old Frederick Road Steel Bridge (Hollofield)		Baltimore	Ellicott City	Old Frederick Road	Woodlawn	Transportation	Road-Related	bridge					Not MdDNR owned.		
BA-1576		Gray's Mill Ruins & Outbuilding (A) (Patapsco Factory)		Baltimore	Ellicott City	River Road	Ellicott City	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill factory	ca. 1868	Under rehabilitation by curator	building-1; site-1		Curatorship		4
BA-1577		Gray's Mill Stone House		Baltimore	Ellicott City	2732 River Road	Ellicott City	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house							4
BA-1578		Joshua Sumwalt House (Smith House)		Baltimore	Ellicott City	Hernwood Road	Granite	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	mid 19th century	Ruin	site-1				7
BA-1579	188	Griggs House/Green property		Baltimore	Ellicott City	Hernwood Road	Granite	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	mid 19th century	Ruinous	building-1				7
BA-1580		St. Alphonsus Church Ruins (Holy Ghost Church Ruins)		Baltimore	Ellicott City	Old Court Road (MD 125)	Granite	Religion	Religous Facility	Church	1885	Ruin	site-1		Associated with Woodstock College BA-7 outside park boundaries.		6
BA-1581		Woodstock College Dwelling,	Buchanan House	Baltimore	Ellicott City	10820 Old Court Road (MD 125)	Granite	Religion	College	laundry	ca. 1880-1890	Good	building-1		Associated with Woodstock College BA-7 outside park boundaries.		6
BA-1581		Woodstock College Laundry	Buchanan House-Outbuildings	Baltimore	Ellicott City	10820 Old Court Road	Granite	Religion	College	house	ca. 1880-1890	Poor	building-1		Laundry was razed. These are outbuildings. Associated with Woodstock College BA-7 outside park boundaries.		6
BA-1582		Warfield Farm Complex	Former Warfield Corncrib/Wagon Shed	Baltimore	Ellicott City	11001 Old Court Road (MD 125)	Granite	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	corncrib/wagon shed	early to mid-20th century	Poor	building-1				6
BA-1582		Warfield Farm Complex	Stuccoed Silos	Baltimore	Ellicott City	11001 Old Court Road (MD 125)	Granite	Agiculture/ Subsistence	Storage	silo	mid-20th century	Fair	structure-1		Two silos covered by a single roof		6

AA-2390, BA-3003, CARR-1662, HO-757

Patapsco Valley State Park Resources Table

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BA-1582		Warfield Farm Complex	Brick Arched Springhouse	Baltimore	Ellicott City	11001 Old Court Road (MD 125)	Granite	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	springhouse	early-20th century	Fair	structure-1				6
BA-1582		Warfield Farm Complex	Former Warfield House	Baltimore	Ellicott City	11001 Old Court Road (MD 125)	Granite	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	late-19th century	Excellent	building-1		NOT ON Sidney 1850; APPEARS ON 1892 USGS Ellicott Quad (survey 1890)		6
BA-1582		Warfield Farm Complex	Former Warfield Barn 1	Baltimore	Ellicott City	11001 Old Court Road (MD 125)	Granite	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	late-19th century	Fair	building-1				6
BA-1582		Warfield Farm Complex	Former Warfield Barn 2	Baltimore	Ellicott City	11001 Old Court Road (MD 125)	Granite	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	late-19th century	Fair	building-1				6
BA-1582		Warfield Farm Complex	Shed	Baltimore	Ellicott City	11001 Old Court Road (MD 125)	Granite	Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	mid-20th century	Fair	building-1				6
BA-1582		Warfield Farm Complex	Former Warfield Barn 3 Ruins	Baltimore	Ellicott City	11001 Old Court Road (MD 125)	Granite	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	Unknown	Poor	site-1				6
BA-1584	163		Former Young 2 Garage	Baltimore	Relay	4 Glen Artney Drive		Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1900	Good	building-1				3
BA-1584	109		Former Young House	Baltimore	Relay	4 Glen Artney Drive		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-curatorship	ca. 1910	Good	building-1				3
BA-1584			Former Young Shed	Baltimore	Relay	4 Glen Artney Drive		Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	mid 20th century	Good	building-1				3
BA-1584			Former Young Garage	Baltimore	Relay	4 Glen Artney Drive		Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	mid 20th century	Good	building-1				3
BA-1584			Former Young Shed	Baltimore	Relay	4 Glen Artney Drive		Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	mid 20th century	Fair	building-1				3
BA-1584			Former Young Chicken Coop	Baltimore	Relay	4 Glen Artney Drive		Domestic	Secondary Structure	chicken coop	mid 20th century	Poor	building-1				3
BA-1585		Avalon Shops (Baltimore County Water & Electric Co.)		Baltimore	Relay	123 River Road	Halethorpe	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Energy Facility	shops	ca. 1910	Unknown	site-1				3
BA-1586	110	Iron Monger's House, Avalon Ironworks (Schnoerr House)	Avalon History Center	Baltimore	Relay	201 Gun Road	Halethorpe	Domestic	Single Dwelling	interpretive center	ca. 1830	Good	building-1		Associated w/BA-261		3
BA-1587		Bloede's Dam (Patapsco Dam)		Baltimore	Savage	River Road	Ellicott City	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Waterworks	dam	1906	Fair	structure-1		Not NR listed, but is a landmark for civil engineering, not NHL		3

BA-3290, BA-3303, CARP-462, BA-759

8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-2290 BA-3003, CARR-1662, HO-759

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
___ 1600-1699	X agriculture	___ economics	___ health/medicine	___ performing arts
X 1700-1799	___ archeology	___ education	X industry	___ philospohy
X 1800-1899	X architecture	___ engineering	___ invention	___ politics/government
X 1900-1999	___ art	X entertainment/ recreation	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 2000-	___ commerce		___ law	___ science
	___ communications	___ ethnic heritage	___ literature	___ social history
	___ community planning	___ exploration/ settlement	___ maritime industry	___ transportation
	___ conservation		___ military	___ other:

Specific dates | **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates 1907

Evaluation for:

X National Register | X Maryland Register | ___ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

SUMMARY

Patapsco Valley State Park encompasses approximately 14,250 acres in Anne Arundel (992 acres), Baltimore (4,541 acres), Howard (6,011 acres), and Carroll (2,706 acres) counties (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002). The park derives its name from the Patapsco River, a 52-mile long river that drains a watershed of approximately 375,000 acres (approximately 540 sq mi) and forms the boundary line between the counties. The park is oriented along 32 miles of the Patapsco River and extends from west of Sykesville to just east of the mouth of the river at Baltimore Harbor. During its course, the Patapsco River traverses two major physiographic provinces, the piedmont and the Atlantic coastal plain. The river's headwaters originate in the piedmont, an area of rolling and hilly terrain. Throughout the piedmont, the river traverses a narrow valley flanked by relatively steep bluffs. The river courses through the lengthy Fall Line zone that extends from approximately the villages of Alberton to Elkridge. Water power generated at the Fall Line was harnessed historically to power a variety of industries. East of Elkridge, the river enters the Atlantic coastal plain and becomes a broad, slow, relatively shallow stream that is affected by tidal action.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Patapsco Valley State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource located within the park boundaries constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Elements also examined as part of this analysis included spatial patterns and land use, topography, water features, circulation networks, cultural traditions, buildings and structures, clusters, and archeological sites.

As a park, the property has been assembled from 1907 through the 1990s. While MdDNR owns over 14,200 acres along a 26-mile stretch of the river, MdDNR does not own all the property that borders the Patapsco River. Entire communities, including Elkridge, Ellicott City, and Oella, are located between sections of park property. Private and institutional inholdings include Belmont, the Daniels Mill, All Saints Convent, the Maryland Job Corps, and the former Henryton State Hospital. The property acquired for the park followed a plan, but that plan has been modified over the years to incorporate parcels as they became available, and with the knowledge that some parcels, even though planned for inclusion in the park, will never become part of the park. Most of the park is open space and forests. The recreation areas within the park have been designed as independent activity areas that support a wide-range of recreational activities and park operations, but the recreation areas are not linked to form a unified entity. Thus, the park boundaries do not establish an identifiable entity that would qualify as a district for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The buildings that have come with the properties represent a disparate group of buildings that are unrelated to each other historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The resources most intimately connected with the Patapsco River are

the industrial buildings and sites that required waterpower or water resources to make their products. Industry is the primary theme of the Patapsco Valley. Most of the industrial resources located within park boundaries are archeological sites that have not been evaluated applying National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Although many industrial resources are located within park boundaries, some of the industrial sites most important to the development of the Patapsco River as the center of the industrial revolution in Maryland (i.e., Ellicott City, Ilchester Mills, and Oella) are outside the park boundaries. The park boundaries do not coincide with justifiable boundaries for an industrial historic district in the Patapsco River Valley. Definition of any potential district outside of the park boundaries was beyond the scope of this investigation. Agricultural resources contained within the park boundaries are not related to each other. Agriculture was not a significant theme in Patapsco River valley, but in the upland areas bordering the river. Any agricultural buildings located within the park boundaries are actually on the edges of agriculturally productive areas.

For resource-specific recommendations for National Register significance applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 (a-d)), please see the accompanying table in Section 7 and the discussion under the evaluation section in Section 8.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

This historic context presents an overview of the development of the Patapsco River drainage, beginning in the 1720s, when colonists first settled permanently along the tidal estuaries at the mouth of the river, and extending to the twentieth century, when the Patapsco River watershed was developed as a unit of the Maryland State Park system. This historical background can aid in predicting the potential for historical resources and assessing and evaluating their significance. Because the riverine environment has influenced the region's historical development so intimately, this section also presents a brief review of the area's natural setting.

The thematic contexts that follow are organized around themes established in Maryland's Comprehensive Plan (Weissman 1987); however, some themes have been modified and/or combined to reflect more accurately the integrated developmental sequence of the project area.

Natural Setting

The watershed drained by the 52-mile long Patapsco River incorporates approximately 375,000 ac (approximately 540 sq mi) (Travers 1990:4), and includes portions of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, and Howard counties, and Baltimore City, Maryland. The river's South Branch rises near Parr's Spring in western Carroll County and flows eastward. The impounded watercourse of the North Branch, with its headwaters in northern Carroll County near the town of Manchester, form the Liberty Reservoir and join the South Branch east of the town of Sykesville. The river then flows - at first eastward, then south, then east again - into Baltimore Harbor, where it joins other major "branches" to form the tidal Patapsco River estuary. Two landforms, North Point and Bodkin Point, mark the point at which the river enters the Chesapeake Bay southeast of Baltimore.

The Patapsco watershed traverses two major physiographic provinces, the piedmont and the Atlantic coastal plain, as well as a transitional zone between these provinces that is commonly known as the Fall Line. The particular physical characteristics of each region historically have determined in large degree the types of human activity that have been associated with each region. The piedmont, topographically an area of rolling and hilly terrain whose soils are deep and fertile, is well suited for farming, although some measures, such as contour cultivation, must be employed to retard soil erosion on more steeply sloped landforms. In addition to row crops (e.g., corn) and hay, much of this area has been given over to pasturage for milk and meat production, and the cultivation of orchard products (Matthews 1969:general map, pp.2-3). At the mouth of the river, below the Fall Line, lie the level sandy and silty soils of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Coastal Plain soils also are reasonably good for agriculture, especially for crops like tobacco, but they need to be managed and enhanced to prevent soil exhaustion and maintain their fertility (Matthews and Hershberger 1968). As it traverses this zone, the river becomes a broad, slow, relatively shallow, stream whose estuary historically

has provided harbor facilities for vessels engaged in international commerce.

The river's attenuated Fall Line zone extends from the Atlantic Coastal Plain near Elkridge northward approximately to the village of Alberton. As the river cuts through three major post-Pleistocene Coastal Plain terraces along this stretch, the elevation of the terrain increases from 300 to 520 ft above mean sea level (amsl). All of these terraces are visible within the original valley of Patapsco Valley State Park (Mather 1937:8). The river course in this zone is defined by steep to very steep bluffs, whose largely stony soils are not well suited to large-scale farming (Matthews and Hershberger 1969:general map, pp. 5-6). In 1969, Matthews and Hershberger (1969:6) observed that "[M]ost of Patapsco Valley State Park is in this association." The geological processes that shaped the Patapsco River valley's during the Post-Pleistocene period predetermined its later historical development as the "Cradle of the Industrial Revolution in Maryland" (Sharp 2001):

"The (post-glacial) rejuvenation and entrenchment of the river [has] afforded access to the interior for roads and railroads along the river valleys, as is admirably illustrated in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio. The uplift of the land in so far as it was the cause of the falls, [has] provided the reason for the building of canals which had so important a part in the pre-railroad history of American transportation. These same falls [have] also had a profound effect because of their value as potential sources of power" (Mather 1937:8).

Over the years, the physically diverse regions traversed by the Patapsco River developed an integrated, interdependent, economic community that was tied together by the river valley. In this system, the farms along the upper Patapsco River and its tributaries provided the agricultural raw materials that fed the mills constructed within the Fall Line Zone. The factories, in turn, supplied the commodities whose export overseas eventually propelled Baltimore into a position of commercial pre-eminence.

Prehistoric Cultural Sequence

Prehistoric archeological sites in the Patapsco River valley have received minimal intensive examination by professional archeologists. This area, however, was not isolated and throughout the prehistoric and the historic periods has been influenced by larger trends in cultural development that occurred in contiguous areas of the Middle Atlantic region. The following reconstruction of the areas prehistoric context necessarily draws upon the better studied areas of the Maryland Piedmont and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces, including Maryland's Western Shore region.

The prehistory of central Maryland usually is divided into three broad categories: the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic, the Archaic, and the Woodland. The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period incorporates cultures that were present in this region at the end of the Pleistocene era. The Archaic represents peoples and lifestyles associated with mobile hunting and gathering in the newly established deciduous Eastern forests. The third category is the Woodland period, when the maize-growing cultures encountered by the first European settlers during the early seventeenth century began to develop. The grouping of the traditional temporal/developmental periods within these categories represents a growing understanding of the continuities in lifeways and adaptive strategies across periods once thought to be more discrete.

The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period

The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period is defined as the time from about 12,000 to 6,500 B.C. It includes the Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton projectile point styles, as well as the side-notched and corner-notched projectile points traditionally assigned to the Early Archaic. Thus, diagnostics for the latter part of the Paleo-Indian period include Palmer, Kirk, and Warren points (Custer 1984:43; Gardner 1980:3). These projectile point types are minimally represented in the Patapsco, and neighboring Patuxent and Monocacy River drainages (Ebright 1992; Steponaitis 1980:62; Kavanagh 1982:44).

The environmental setting for the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period was conditioned by the Late Pleistocene/Holocene transition. Climatic episodes defined by Carbone (1976) for the Shenandoah Valley are broadly applicable to the study area (Steponaitis 1983). Episodes pertinent to the Paleo-Indian period are the Late Glacial (ca. 15,000 - 8,500 B.C.) and the Pre-Boreal/Boreal (8,500 - 6,700 B.C.) (Custer 1984; Kavanagh 1982; Steponaitis 1983). The Late Glacial represents the terminal Pleistocene and the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area" (Custer 1984:44). Pollen records suggest that tundra conditions existed as far south as central Pennsylvania at about 9,300 B.C. (Kavanagh 1982:8). Farther south, pollen and faunal assemblage data indicate a "mosaic" pattern of vegetation (Custer 1984:44).

Carbone described the Late Glacial vegetation in the Shenandoah Valley as composed of microhabitats, including mixed deciduous gallery forests near the river, mixed coniferous-deciduous forest and grasslands in the foothills and valley floor, coniferous forest on the high ridges, and alpine tundra in the mountains (Kavanagh 1982:8). Steponaitis (1983:39) has suggested that vegetation along the Patuxent River drainage during the Late Glacial "may have included spruce and pine as the dominant woody taxa, with stands of deciduous trees occurring in the more protected areas." Wesler et al. (1981) pointed out that the Western Shore was an upland area during this time. It is probable that the faunal assemblage included Pleistocene megafauna, although the extent of human reliance on these animals is debated (Custer 1984; Gardner 1980; Kavanagh 1982).

The Pre-Boreal/Boreal climatic episode was a period of transition from the late Pleistocene into the full Holocene. Climatic change involved warmer summer temperatures, with continued wet winters. Vegetation shifted in response, and for the Shenandoah Valley, Carbone (1976:186) suggested "the expansion of coniferous and deciduous elements and a reduction in open habitats." Subarctic woodland probably covered the high elevations, with coniferous forests on the slopes and a mixed coniferous-deciduous forest on the valley floors and footlands (Carbone 1976:186). The faunal assemblage may have included moose, bear, elk, deer, and smaller game animals (Johnson 1986; Kavanagh 1982).

The rationale for including the traditional Early Archaic within the Paleo-Indian period is that the settlement and subsistence patterns seem not to have changed substantially until the Middle Archaic period. This notion is supported by evidence of continuity in lifeways from a number of areas in the Middle Atlantic, including Delaware (Custer 1984), the Shenandoah Valley (Gardner 1980), and the Great Valley of Maryland and Pennsylvania (Stewart 1980).

Dent (1995:196) however suggests that in the Chesapeake Bay region the emergence of the diversified Archaic "hunter and forager subsistence economy" is distinct after about 8,000 B.C. Variations in settlement patterns and tool manufacture techniques, the increased presence of ground stone tools and the identification of formal hearth features suggest adaptation to a diversifying subsistence base that is distinct from the Paleo-Indian hunter and forager subsistence strategy (Dent 1995). This is supported by evidence from Northern Virginia, where Johnson (1986:2-11) noted larger numbers of sites and projectile point finds from the Early Archaic Kirk Phase, which he has interpreted as a response to the diversifying subsistence base. Stewart (1980:6) has interpreted the use of rhyolite in the Great Valley during the same phase as indicative of expansion into new environmental zones as the hunting-based economy refocused on more diverse species.

Gardner (1979, 1983) has identified six site types in the Shenandoah Valley Paleo-Indian settlement system that may be more widely applicable in the Middle Atlantic (Custer 1984). They include: (1) quarry sites, (2) quarry reduction stations, (3) quarry-related base camps, (4) base camp maintenance stations, (5) outlying hunting stations, and (6) isolated point finds. Utilizing hunting as the subsistence base, the settlement system focused on the procurement of high-quality lithic materials (Custer 1984; Gardner 1979; Stewart 1980). Examining Paleo-Indian settlement patterns in the Chesapeake Bay region, Dent (1995) suggests a generalized settlement system sub-divided into two broad site types: (1) residential bases, and (2) locations. Residential bases, or long-term occupation sites, would be located "at the western margin of the inner Coastal Plain and along the ancestral Susquehanna

River on the outer Coastal Plain" (Dent 1995:138). Short-term occupation sites or locations would be located in proximity to the residential bases and would be situated to exploit a variety of resources.

Paleo-Indian Clovis points and Early Archaic Kirk, Kanawa, and MacCorkle stemmed points and LeCroy bifurcated points have been recovered from archeological excavations of the Higgins Site (18AN489), a multi-component prehistoric site located near the confluence of two tributaries of the Patapsco River (Ebright 1992). The Garman Site (18AN486) in Northern Anne Arundel County also yielded late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic artifacts (Polglase et al. 1992). In the Potomac River drainage, lithic procurement and tool manufacture was suggested by quantities of cores and primary debitage recovered from the Catoctin Creek site (Dent 1995:117). The Paleo-Indian assemblage from a second site identified along the Potomac River has yet to be analyzed (Dent 1995).

The Archaic Period

The Archaic Period extended from 6,500 to 1,000 B.C. and includes the traditionally defined Middle Archaic (6,500 - 3,000 B.C.) and Late Archaic (3,000 - 1,000 B.C.) periods. The date of 6,500 B.C. marks the emergence of the full Holocene environment and corresponds to the beginning of the Atlantic climatic episode. This episode involved a warm and humid period that continued to about 5,000 B.C., followed by a cooling trend (Custer 1984:62-63). The reduction of open grasslands that had begun during the early Holocene continued, with the expansion of deciduous oak-hickory forests (Custer 1990).

Gardner has summarized human adaptation in response to the Holocene environment:
□By 6,500 B.C., the Post-Pleistocene conditions had changed so dramatically that the adaptations of the long-lived Paleoindian-Early Archaic system could no longer function in a viable manner. The hunting emphasis was thus abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence. This resulted in a major settlement shift away from primary focus on sources of cryptocrystalline stone and the distribution of generalized, but seasonally available set of resources [Gardner 1978:47].

Diagnostics of the Middle Archaic include bifurcate base points like St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha, as well as the Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Neville types (Custer 1984; Stewart 1980). Relatively few archeological sites containing Middle Archaic artifacts have been identified on the Western Shore (Wesler et al. 1981). Within the Patuxent and Monocacy River drainages, Middle Archaic sites are clustered along the smaller tributaries of the river in upland settings, rather than in estuarine sections of the drainage (Kavanagh 1982:50; Steponaitis 1980:74,78). Wesler et al. (1981) has suggested that the general absence of Middle Archaic sites on the Western Shore is due to the drowning of the lower river areas caused by sea level rise during the Middle Holocene. It is possible that such inundation could account for the apparent clustering of identified Middle Archaic sites in upland settings.

In the Chesapeake Bay region, Dent (1995) suggests continuity in lifestyle between the Early and Middle Archaic periods. He contends that changes in technology, resource procurement strategies and settlement patterns that traditionally marked the transition to the Middle Archaic were evident at the start of the Early Archaic in the Chesapeake region and that these changes "dominated all of the Early and Middle Archaic and even some of the Late Archaic, lasting from circa 10,000 to 3,500 years ago" (Dent 1995:194). Such changes, Dent (1995:199) suggests, included increased use of bifacial, groundstone and expedient tools, and a shift in settlement and resource procurement patterns toward smaller group sizes and recurrent site occupation. Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Archaic in Chesapeake Bay region include stemmed Stanly, Morrow Mountain and Guilford points and side-notched Halifax, Otter Creek and Brewerton points (Dent 1995:174).

The Late Archaic occurred roughly within the Atlantic/Sub-Boreal Transition (3,000 - 700 B.C.), a warm, dry period that "culminated in the xerothermic or 'climatic optimum' around 2,350 B.C., when it was drier and 2o C warmer than modern

conditions" (Kavanagh 1982:9). Vegetation patterns included the reappearance of open grasslands, and a further expansion of oak-hickory forests in the valley floors and on hillsides.

Traditional diagnostics of the Late Archaic include tools of the Broadspear tradition, such as Savannah River, Holmes, Bare Island, Halifax, and Piscataway point types (Humphrey and Chambers 1985:12). In the central Mid-Atlantic region, two Late Archaic cultural traditions are recognized based upon point type and distribution. Diagnostic points of the Piedmont tradition include Bare Island, Poplar Island and Lackawaxen point types (Ritchie 1971:14-15; Kavanagh 1982:52; Kinsey 1972:408-411). In Maryland, diagnostic points of the Piedmont tradition also include Piscataway, Holmes stemmed and Clagett point types (Steponaitis 1986:181). Diagnostic points of the Laurentian tradition include Otter Creek, Vosburg and Breweton (Kavanagh 1982:52). Point types from both traditions have been identified in collections from the Monocacy (Kavanagh 1982:53), Patuxent and Potomac River drainages.

Scattered campsites focused on major rivers and the headwaters of interior drainages appear to define the Late Archaic settlement pattern (Wesler et al. 1981:181). The location of these sites reflects an increased focus on estuarine resources, such as anadromous fish and shellfish. Site size also appears to increase during the Late Archiac and to include larger "multiple group gathering sites" (Dent 1995:205). Locally obtained quartz and quartzite apparently were the materials most frequently used for tool manufacture, although rhyolite and argillite also appear in collections attributed to the Late Archaic (Steponaitis 1980:82-88). "Grooved axes of at least two types along with adzes, celts, gouges, mortars, pestles, and manos and matetes appear in significant numbers" (Dent 1995:203) at Late Archaic sites in the Chesapeake region. Bone and antler awls and pins and fragments of steatite bowls have also been recovered from Late Archaic sites in the Chesapeake region (Dent 1995:203). Archeological features associated with Chesapeake Late Archaic sites include large "platform hearths" and excavated cooking pits or earth ovens (Dent 1995:206).

The Woodland Period

The Woodland Period dates roughly from 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600. In general, this corresponds to the Sub-Atlantic climatic episode (ca. 940 B.C. - modern times). While it has been customary to characterize the environment after at least 3,000 B.P. as approximating modern conditions, it is also apparent that climatic changes of varying intensities took place during this period. The episodic nature of climatic change documented for the Shenandoah Valley by Carbone (1976, 1982) continued, at least in attenuated form, into the Late Holocene. The episodes that characterized the Late Holocene are minor changes in comparison to variations that took place earlier in the Holocene; nonetheless, evidence indicates "locally significant changes did occur" (Bryson and Wendland 1967:281).

Custer (1989) noted that periods of cultural change appeared to correspond with short-term climatic changes. Carbone (1976:200) identified three such episodes during the Late Holocene: (1) 3,000 - 2,600 B.P., Sub-Boreal/Sub-Atlantic transition; (2) 1,750 - 1,305 B.P., Sub-Atlantic/Scandic transition; and (3) ca. 870 B.P., Neo-Atlantic/Pacific transition. Wendland and Bryson (1974) analyzed pollen record discontinuities and cultural continuities worldwide, and demonstrated that the potential stress periods noted above were characterized by botanic and cultural discontinuities on a global level. On the regional level, correspondences between climatic/environmental patterns and cultural sequences during the Woodland have been noted for the Middle Atlantic as a whole (Carbone 1982), and for the Shenandoah Valley (Fehr 1983).

The Early Woodland subperiod can be dated from about 1,000 B.C. - 500 B.C. (Gardner 1982). Characteristic ceramics of the period include steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Seldon Island types, and sand-tempered Accokeek ceramics. Wesler et al. (1981) also include Popes Creek Net-Impressed ceramics in the Early Woodland, although this type is viewed often as a marker of the Middle Woodland (Gardner 1982; Stewart 1982). In the Chesapeake Bay region, Bushnell and Croaker Landing ceramics have been found on the outer Western Shore (Dent 1995:227).

Gardner (1982:58-60) has proposed two settlement pattern models for the Late Archaic to Early Woodland on the Inner Coastal Plain: (1) his "fusion-fission" model suggests that macro-social population units fused seasonally along both fresh water and salt water estuaries to exploit fish runs; these populations then dispersed seasonally to form micro-social unit camps involved in exploiting other resources; (2) his "seasonal shift" model suggested that the same population formed macro-social unit and micro-social unit camps in both fresh water and salt water zones, moving laterally between these zones on a seasonal basis (Gardner 1982:59). In the Chesapeake region, Dent (1995) suggests that Early Woodland settlement patterns and technology were generally consistent with patterns identified for the Late Archaic period in that area, with an increased tendency toward sedentism.

Diagnostics of the Middle Woodland (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D.1000) in the Coastal Plain include sand tempered Popes Creek Net-Impressed and shell tempered Mockley ceramics. Other Middle Woodland sites are identified by projectile points including Fox Creek and Selby Bay types, and by Jack's Reef pentagonal points for the terminal Middle Woodland. Middle Woodland subsistence is thought to have depended heavily on riverine and estuarine resources; no definite evidence for horticulture has been found in the region for this period. Site location generally is associated with the presence of aquatic resources.

During the Late Woodland Period, Townsend series (shell-tempered) pottery appeared after A.D. 900 (Clark 1980:18). Crushed rock-tempered Potomac Creek ware developed somewhat later and was prevalent in the Inner Coastal Plain/Fall Line areas (Egloff and Potter 1982:112); this ceramic type is thought to be related to the historically known Piscataway Indians (Clark 1980:8). Triangular projectile points are also a diagnostic artifact of the Woodland period and persist until European contact. A wide range of ground stone, bone and antler tools have been recovered from Late Woodland sites in the Chesapeake Bay region (Dent 1995). Beads and clay tobacco pipes have also been recovered (Dent 1995:248-249).

Wesler et al. (1981:109) summarized the general Late Woodland settlement and subsistence pattern of the Western Shore as follows:
□The basic subsistence pattern was one of staple agriculture, supporting large agricultural villages usually in floodplain settings. Hunting and gathering were not neglected, however, as upland campsites and estuarine shell middens are well known.

During the early seventeenth century, the much of the tidewater region of Maryland and Virginia were characterized by cultural dynamism and diversity. Two groups of Algonkian stock, the Nanticokes and the Piscataway, had occupied the region for several centuries (Stephenson et al. 1963:1). Prior to the time of European contact these groups had come under pressure from the Susquehannocks, an Iroquoian group from Pennsylvania. By 1634, the Susquehannocks had settled along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. Additional pressure from the north came in the form of raids from the Oneida and other Iroquois tribes. The Patuxent and Piscataway inhabited land on either side of the Patuxent River. Several groups occupied land to the west of the fall line in the Potomac River valley, suggesting that area was a "major corridor in and out of the region" (Dent 1995:262).

European contact on the began in earnest in 1608, when John Smith visited several palisaded Piscataway villages on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Ferguson excavated one of the largest of these villages, Moyaone, during the 1930s (Stephenson et al. 1963). As mentioned above, Potomac Creek ware is associated with the historic Piscataway group; at the Piscataway Creek site, Ferguson recovered large quantities of this ceramic type in an ossuary containing European trade goods (Ferguson and Stewart 1940). Most contact period sites are marked by the presence of European artifacts, including metallic triangular projectile points, glass beads and iron tools. Eventually, European firearms replaced traditional projectile weapons.

Contact and Settlement/Rural Agrarian Intensification (1570-1750)
In 1608 John Smith reportedly traveled up the Patapsco River, naming it "Bolus Flu" due to the abundance of iron deposits (Feaga 2001:47). Twenty-six years later, Cecilius Calvert and approximately 150 English immigrants arrived in the Colony of Maryland

and settled what became known as St. Mary's City. By 1634, the neighboring colony of Virginia had already built a successful economy based on tobacco cultivation and the beaver trade associated with the neighboring waterways of the Potomac River and the upper Chesapeake (Fausz 1984:8). Motivated by Virginia's financially successful tobacco economy, Maryland's proprietors sought to establish a similarly profitable enterprise on their grant, and, secondarily, to provide a refuge for Roman Catholics and other persecuted Christian groups. To acquire the necessary lands and resources, Maryland's proprietors negotiated with the indigenous Native American population.

Maryland's population began to expand into the northern tidewater region during the late 1640s. Initial settlements spread up the shorelines of navigable tidal estuaries that entered the Chesapeake Bay; these areas, located primarily in the Coastal Plain zone, were eminently suited for tobacco agriculture and were well positioned to facilitate direct trade between plantation owners and their factors in the British Isles. The first settlement in Anne Arundel County was the town of Providence, which developed as early as 1649. The neighboring community of London Town was established in 1683 and lasted until 1747, when the colonial government decided against making London Town a tobacco port. By 1694, the capital of Maryland moved had from St. Mary's City to "Anne Arundell Towne," which was renamed Annapolis in 1695 (Anne Arundel County 2003). Jurisdictional boundary lines within the colony fluctuated during the early years of settlement. New counties and districts were created as proprietors claimed land, issued patents, and encouraged permanent settlement. When Anne Arundel County was established in 1650, the Patapsco River was designated as its northern border (Stein 1972: 1). Baltimore County, created ten years later, originally encompassed the present jurisdictions of Baltimore City, Cecil and Harford counties, and parts of Frederick, Carroll, Anne Arundel, Howard, and Kent counties (Holland 1987:xxi; Brugger 1988:799).

Development throughout the piedmont and Fall Line zones of the Patapsco River watershed proceeded slowly during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The ever-present threat of hostilities between the indigenous native population and early settlers, as well as the perception that Maryland's piedmont generally was a worthless, treeless "barrens" (Wesler et al. 1981:128), discouraged permanent settlement in the northern portions of present-day Baltimore, Carroll, and Howard counties (Brooks and Rockel 1979:1). This was not true, however, for the Tidewater. By the 1670s, some settlement had occurred along the lower reaches of the Patapsco River (Wesler et al. 1981:154). Early land grants on or near the head of navigation at Elkridge Landing included William Ebden's 100-acre "Hockley" patent (1670) and Mordecai Moore's 1,368 acre "Morning Choice" (1695) (Cramm 1987). The Quakers also had established a meeting near Elkridge as early as 1669 (Friends of the Patapsco Valley and Heritage Greenway [Friends] 2003:13).

These grants launched the first period of intensive development and land speculation along the lower and middle Patapsco River. Wealthy aristocratic families, closely involved with colonial and local politics, amassed extensive tracts of land in prime locations (Stein 1972:2). The owners of some large tracts failed to develop them, and they reverted to the Calvert proprietary; others leased portions of their property to tenant farmers, or installed overseers and slaves there. A few actually developed their land. For example, John Dorsey, whom the colonial assembly had commissioned to survey the piedmont area in 1692, acquired several choice tracts on the ridge overlooking Elkridge Landing (Stein 1972:33), including Mordecai Moore's former property. Here, Dorsey's son, ironmaster Caleb Dorsey, built a substantial house called Belmont in 1738 (Cramm 1987:26; Thompson 1976). Individuals of lesser means such as former indentured servants, also eventually acquired smaller tracts in the Patapsco River region (Stein 1972:33).

The seventeenth and early eighteenth century agricultural economy of the Chesapeake Tidewater was based almost entirely on growing tobacco. To administer and regulate the tobacco trade, Maryland's Assembly established a number of port towns on the lower Patapsco River, including Fell's Point and Whetstone Point. These communities served as collection and inspection points for local farmers and industries shipping their tobacco, grain and pig iron to Great Britain (Travers 1990:35). Elkridge Landing was designated as an official port town in 1734 (Lawrence 1878: 14) and the town flourished through the 1750s as an inland river port.

Similar shipping facilities were established at Howard's Landing and Rag's Landing on the opposite side of the river. In time, Elkridge ranked second only to Annapolis in terms of its trade volume; by the mid-eighteenth century, the town boasted a customhouse, tobacco inspection office and tobacco warehouses (Cramm 1987:26; Travers 1990:55-57).

Rural Agrarian Intensification and Industrial Transition (1750-1815)
By the mid-eighteenth century, the interior regions in the Patapsco River drainage began to experience some settlement, and the trends that eventually transformed the overall economy of the entire Patapsco watershed had begun to emerge.

One of the first elements in this transformation was the decline of Elkridge as an active port, as intensive tobacco cultivation began to degrade the Patapsco River estuary. Siltation was identified as a significant problem for the estuary by the mid-eighteenth century; silt narrowed and filled the navigation channel, rendering the river inaccessible for larger vessels (Sharp 2001:63). Large-scale deforestation and strip mining around the Dorsey and Hockley iron facilities, which provided both fuel and ore for the furnaces, further intensified the erosion of surface soils upstream of Elkridge, and played a major role in clogging the waterway (Stein 1972:40; Cramm 1987:26; Sharp 2001:62). By the late eighteenth century, area merchants and producers began to bypass the port at Elkridge, and send their products instead to Baltimore for shipment overseas (Stein 1972:41).

The second trend involved substantive changes in agriculture, as the region's agricultural base began to shift from tobacco to the production of cereal grains. By the mid-eighteenth century, intensive tobacco monoculture had depleted the soils of the Coastal Plain, and farmers who previously had relied exclusively upon tobacco for their incomes began to diversify their crop production. Although tobacco never disappeared entirely, many farmers in Maryland's northern counties began to produce commodities like wheat, barley, corn, and dairy products (Davidson 1983; Breen and Innes 1990). Variations in soil quality and proximity to adequate transportation systems were two other factors that contributed to this change. Finally, an influx of German farmers from Pennsylvania into northern and western Maryland beginning in the 1730s also influenced patterns of crop production, since these immigrants practiced a diversified form of agriculture.

Reflecting this change, the Patapsco River valley began to develop an integrated agricultural/commercial system, wherein the more fertile northern and western sections concentrated on grain cultivation, while the eastern sections, with greater access to transportation routes but poorer soils, specialized in grain processing and shipment (Brugger 1988:800). The waterpower furnished by rivers like the Patapsco River and its tributaries provided new opportunities for local entrepreneurs to establish businesses, especially grist and flour mills.

Maryland's colonial government had recognized early on the importance of industry for economic development, and had legislated special incentives to encourage industrial development. The Maryland Mill Act of 1669 enabled potential gristmill operators to obtain 80-year leases for 20-acre parcels along river shorelines (Sharp 2001:7); this legislation continued in force through the eighteenth century. The narrow valleys of the middle Patapsco River (Fall Zone) provided excellent mill seats, and mill construction began in this area by mid-century. John Cornthwaite established his Dismal Grist Mill at Ilchester as early as 1761 (Travers 1990:65). James Hood followed suit in 1766, building a mill ten miles northeast of Elkridge, at the confluence of the Patapsco River and the public road that ran from Baltimore to Frederick, a location that provided easy access to both ground transportation and water power (Sharp 2001:6-7).

Three brothers - Joseph, Daniel, and John Ellicott - also took advantage of the growing market and moved their milling business from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to Baltimore County during the 1760s (Sharp 2001:7). The Ellicotts, who had acquired extensive tracts of land from the Dorsey family, obtained water rights to four miles of the Patapsco shoreline (Travers 1990:67), and constructed a dam across the river to harness its abundant waterpower (Cramm 1987:43). By 1774, the Ellicott brothers were producing flour and meal in their commercial mill (Lawrence 1878), utilizing corn and wheat obtained from farmers in Anne

Arundel and Frederick counties. When neighboring farmers proved reluctant to adopt wheat production on a large scale, the Ellicott brothers introduced gypsum ("plaister") imported from Nova Scotia, set up a gypsum mill to produce powdered lime for rejuvenating worn-out tobacco fields, and encouraged local farmers to use the substance (Travers 1990:71; Sharp 2001:16). The brothers also purchased a waterfront lot at Pratt and Water streets in Baltimore City, built a wharf and warehouse, and even dredged part of the inner harbor to facilitate export of their products (Lawrence 1978:13; Travers 1990:74).

The impacts of the Ellicotts' decision to relocate along the Patapsco River were both immediate and far-reaching. Most importantly, the requirements for successful establishment and operation of their enterprise led to the founding of Ellicott City in 1772. Even before their mills were built, their initial needs produced a small village that encompassed workers' housing, and coincidentally (due to isolation and difficulty of obtaining construction materials), a sawmill, and a quarry (Travers 1990:69). They also bought out competitors; for example, Hoods Mills, also known as Fountainhead, later was renamed "Ellicott's Upper Mills" (Travers 1990:65; Sharp 2001:7-9).

Other enterprises also harnessed the motive power of the Patapsco River. For example, two paper mills are known to have operated in the Patapsco River valley in the late eighteenth century. Mary Goddard, whose brother William operated a paper mill in Baltimore County, established a similar enterprise at Elkridge. In 1794 Thomas Mendenhall advertised his paper mill, which may have occupied the site of a ca. 1779 distillery, between the Frederick Turnpike Road and the Patapsco River (Sharp 2001:34). Thus, by 1794, the establishment of both grist and paper mills within the Middle Patapsco River valley had laid the base for the area's transformation into a thriving industrial and commercial center (Stein 1972:95).

Another element involved exploitation and processing of the non-agricultural resources in the region. Iron production along the Patapsco River began during the eighteenth century. In 1719 the Maryland Assembly began to offer free 100-acre land grants and tax incentives to colonists pledging to build and operate iron furnaces and forges (Sharp 2001:23). This industrial promotion plan was very successful at encouraging a growing number of entrepreneurs to build furnaces and forges over the next thirty years (Cramm 1987:26). The discovery of iron ore (hematite) deposits at Elkridge in the mid-eighteenth century lured the first iron industrialists to the Patapsco River valley. Caleb and Edward Dorsey, the sons of Annapolis merchant John Dorsey, invested in the promising river port of Elkridge Landing, where in 1755 they built a cold-blast iron furnace. Adapting a plantation type of economic organization, the Dorseys relied partially on slave labor at this establishment (Sharp 2001:25). In 1854 the Great Falls Iron Company purchased the former Elkridge Furnace site, and converted it into a larger-scale iron foundry that operated until 1873 (Sharp 2001:29-30). One structure (MIHP # HO-367) and potential archeological remains related to the Dorseys' Elkridge furnace complex are located in the southern end of Patapsco Valley State Park.

The Dorseys' operation at Elkridge launched the establishment of other metal processing plants. In 1762, the Dorseys themselves constructed an iron forge upstream in Baltimore County. William Whetcroft subsequently purchased the Dorsey Forge in the late eighteenth century, and this location ultimately became the "Avalon" Iron and Nail Works (MdDNR, Patapsco Valley State Park, Avalon History Center [MdDNR Avalon] 2003). In 1760, the prominent Carroll family also built their Hockley Forge on the Howard County side of the Patapsco River, upriver from Elkridge Works near the future site of the Thomas Viaduct (Sharp 2001:26-29, 35).

The onset of the American Revolution accelerated the economic diversification of the Patapsco River valley even further, as residents moved increasingly towards expanding the agricultural and industrial base and shipping resources to multiple ports. The Revolution also propelled Baltimore's development as a seaport, since the British blockaded Annapolis, but did not restrict shipping out of Baltimore. This growth continued during the immediate post-Revolutionary period. Baltimore merchants, for example, were importing china, tea, silks, and satins from China as early as 1785 (Travers 1990:35). By 1800 Baltimore had become a principal international commercial center for the southern Mid-Atlantic, surpassing Annapolis.

Outside of its economic contributions, the region's involvement in the Revolution was peripheral, except for the political activism of one resident of the area, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, owner of Doughoregan Manor. Carroll wrote many articles denouncing the Stamp Act and defending the position of the colonists; was a member of Maryland's delegation to the Second Continental Congress; and signed the Declaration of Independence (Lawrence 1878; Howard County 2004).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)

Following the American Revolution, Maryland's industrial entrepreneurs took advantage of the absence of British restrictions on iron milling and other legal incentives to develop new lines of business. The agricultural-industrial era was a time of real innovation along the Patapsco River wherein significant technological changes occurred in agriculture, mineral extraction and processing, paper production, textile manufacturing, and transportation. The combined effect of these innovations and adaptations propelled the Patapsco River valley into the forefront of the region's economy. The first seven decades of the nineteenth century were indeed the boom years for the Patapsco River valley.

Substantive and quantitative changes occurred in crop production in Maryland's piedmont regions during this period. Despite its decline elsewhere, tobacco remained a surprisingly significant commodity in Carroll, Howard, and Frederick counties through about 1880. The entire region also experienced a phenomenal increase in grain production, particularly corn, wheat, oats and potatoes. Agricultural statistics for this period indicated that Carroll, Howard, and Baltimore county farms produced more corn and oats, with wheat forming an increasingly less important component of production in those counties. On the other hand, farther west in Frederick County, wheat and corn continued to be produced in nearly equal quantities throughout this period, suggesting that Frederick County gradually became the principal supplier of raw materials for the commercial flourmills of the Patapsco River valley. In terms of livestock production, Carroll County focused on increasing dairy and pork profits, while Baltimore County farmers produced more beef and dairy products. Sheep, whose wool provided some of the raw material for the valley's textile industry, gradually formed less of the livestock base in surrounding counties (Wesler et al. 1981: passim [agricultural schedules]).

The most visible changes in both the antebellum economy and the landscape of the Patapsco River valley were brought about by the Industrial Revolution. Its development was characterized by a number of significant trends. For two of the three dominant antebellum industries in the valley, i.e., grist milling, iron production, and textile manufacturing, the foundations actually had been established in the mid-to-late eighteenth century. The dominant industrial families, including the Ellicotts, the Dorseys and the Carrolls, were well established in the valley by the time of the Revolution. These entrepreneurs and their businesses survived and prospered in the new century because they adopted innovative mass-production technologies, adapted and diversified their output in response to changing market conditions, and pushed for the internal improvements that facilitated the movement of goods into and out of the region. The archeological and/or structural remains of many of these nineteenth century industrial complexes, but not all of the principal ones, are located within Patapsco Valley State Park.

One of the most significant impacts of industrialization on the Patapsco River valley was its influence on settlement patterns and population densities. Early nineteenth century industrialists frequently constructed residential housing for their workers near mills and factories, and these residential/industrial enclaves subsequently developed into small villages. The largest of these, Ellicott City, eventually was designated as the seat of the newly created Howard County in 1851 (Stein 1972:115-116). Similar manufacturing-based "company towns" were located up and down the valley at Elkridge Furnace, Alberton, Ilchester, Avalon, and Orange Grove.

Three principal types of enterprises dominated the industrial economy of the Patapsco River valley during the nineteenth century: textiles, grist milling, and iron. Finished lumber production (sawmills), quarrying, leather tanning and paper manufacturing were somewhat less extensive.

The development of the Avalon Manufacturing complex (MIHP # BA-261) typifies the types of enterprises associated with metal production in the early nineteenth century. This operation had its beginnings in the mid-eighteenth century as Dorsey's Forge, an enterprise that expanded through the Revolution and the War of 1812 (Peirce 2003:48). In 1815, James and Benjamin Ellicott, whose family already had established an iron rolling and slitting mill producing 1200 nails per minute upstream near Ellicott City, purchased the property and significantly expanded its productive capacity. By the late 1830s, the business had been chartered as the Avalon Company; the Ellicotts had upgraded the iron works; and the complex employed 360 people.

After 1848, under its new owner John McCrone, the Avalon Iron Works was largely rebuilt. It rolled rails for the B&O railroad, manufactured spade and shovel blades, produced iron plate, and continued producing nails. At its peak in 1856, the Avalon Works turned out 44,000 kegs of nails annually (MdDNR, Avalon History Center 2003). The company also diversified its production here by adding capacity to process copper (Peirce 2003:50). Increasing production costs and competition from manufacturers in Baltimore City began to erode the profits of the company, however, and the flood of 1868

wiped out most traces of the operation (Sharp 2001:89). At its peak, the company town that coalesced around the Avalon Works included a gristmill, a store, and thirty frame tenements to house workers (Peirce 2003:50).

Today, some elements of the nineteenth century Avalon complex remain, including the Iron Monger's House (MIHP # BA-1586), the Avalon Dam (MIHP # BA-2551), and the site of the iron works itself (MIHP # BA-261). These sites and structures all are included within the boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park.

The impact of the industrial revolution also influenced the development and mechanics of the milling industry. Flour and gristmills became an increasingly significant component of the weals economy throughout the late eighteenth century and into the nineteenth century. Innovative technology was clearly a major force in the development of this industry. Oliver Evans generally is credited with having originated the idea of a completely automated gristmill; however, the Ellicotts in fact had experimented with and adapted (but not patented) similar innovations, including the grain elevator and the hopper boy, nearly two decades before Evans applied for his patent. Nonetheless, Evans augmented and integrated the entire flour milling process, thereby lowering labor costs, increasing output, and enabling regional mills to dominate the international flour market (Brooks and Rockel 1979:184; Travers 1990:75). After these innovations, however, milling technology remained static, and it did not change significantly until the 1870s, when steam power and roller machinery were adopted (Travers 1990:75; Sharp 2001:79).

Other grist-milling complexes emerged along the Patapsco River during this period, specifically at Ilchester and Orange Grove. George Bayly and George Worthington began construction of the Orange Grove Flour Mill in 1856 (Sharp 2001:68-69). The mill included a grain elevator, facilities for steam generation, and an elaborate system for harnessing the waterpower of the Patapsco River. A small company town evolved around the mill. The company town, with its workers' housing, church, and school, was reached across a swinging bridge that spanned the river.

Similar industrial development also appeared along the upper reaches of the Patapsco River and its tributaries, but on a significantly smaller scale. Feaga (2001:58) noted that, above Woodstock, "there were no more significant towns on the Howard side of the river," which then meandered on to its source at Parr's Springs. Martenet (1860) showed some smaller mills, as well as the Elba Iron Foundry, at Sykesville, while Feaga (2001:57) noted a textile mill at Sykesville, as well as a cotton mill and several grist mills at Marriottsville, which became a shipping center for locally quarried stone and local produce.

The antebellum period also saw the emergence of the Patapsco Valley as a major textile-producing region in the Middle Atlantic. The histories of these establishments illustrate well not only the role of technology in industrial development, but also the massive nature of these industrial plants and some of the strategies used to adapt to changing market conditions.

In 1808, the Union Manufacturing Company at Oella (MIHP # BA-150) became the first cotton mill constructed on the Patapsco River (McGrain 1976:1); the factory spun cotton cloth and yarn on 7,000 spindles and 150 looms, and eventually employed 130 workers (Travers 1990:105). Seven years later, Edward Gray established the Patapsco Manufacturing Company (MIHP # BA-1576), which produced both yarn and cotton cloth as stock for its Baltimore warehouse; Gray employed approximately 150 workers (Sharp 2001:52). Thomas Ely's cotton mill on the south bank of the Patapsco River, established in 1829, formed the nucleus of the town of Elysville (MIHP # BA-29, HO-27). The C.R. Daniels Company bought both Ely's mill and the town in 1940, and operated there until 1978. Maryland's General Assembly chartered the Granite Company in 1843; the company's Granite Mills, built in 1846 on the site of the former Ellicott ironworks and now listed as archeological site 18BA196, produced muslin from 132 looms (Sharp 2001:57; Travers 1990: 109). The Thistle Mills, established in 1824 at llchester, initially produced cotton thread, silk yarn and cotton prints, but quickly added cotton duck (used for making ship sails) to its production roster. The surrounding workers' community housed 500 employees in 30-40 houses (Peirce 2003:58).

Low commodity costs and rising sales initially encouraged these factory owners to expand their companies. However, over-production, increasing costs of raw materials; and repeal of protective tariffs in 1846 eventually eroded profit margins (Sharp 2001:57). This economic decline may be the reason why mill owners turned to hiring cheaper labor by recruiting women. By 1850, 2,083 Baltimore County workers were employed in textile manufacturing; sixty per cent of these were women (Brooks and Rockel 1979:190). In fact, women became such a significant part of their work force that the Union Manufacturing Company named its land patent "Oella," after the woman believed to have been the first to spin cotton in America (McGrain 1976:2; Sharp 2001:112). Today the Oella Historic District (MIHP # BA-150) incorporates the structural and archeological remains of both the Granite Factory and the Union Manufacturing Company (McGrain 1976:1).

Although the preceding industries dominated production along the Patapsco River valley during the antebellum period, lesser enterprises provided products that were essential to the overall regional economy. Mining and mineral processing along the Patapsco River began during the late eighteenth century. Copper, iron, and chrome were the primary minerals produced in Baltimore County (Browne 1980:277). Limestone not only provided raw materials for building construction and soil additives (Scharf 1881:876), but also was indispensable as a fluxing agent for use in the iron industry. At least one lime kiln (archeological site 18HO65) is located on state park property near Sykesville in northern Howard County.

Perhaps the most important quarries in the Patapsco River valley were those that produced granite. The earliest granite quarries at Ellicott City likely date from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, and produced the stone used for curbing in Baltimore and in the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's (B&O RR) Thomas Viaduct and other bridges (Mather 1937:19; Cramm 1987:135; Dilts 1993:163). Other granite quarries were located at Woodstock, Granite, Waltersville, and Fox Rock (Travers 1990). In general, Patapsco granite had a reputation for being an almost indestructible building material; most of the valley's larger nineteenth-century commercial mill complexes, many of its residences, and even many Federal buildings were built using this durable material (Triggs ca. 1970; Travers 1990:11; Cramm 1987:178).

Paper milling was another industry that gained some prominence in the Patapsco River valley, although this industry never achieved the status of grist milling or textiles (Sharp 2001:37-39). Its antecedents also date from the late eighteenth century (Sharp 2001:35). Three mills need mentioning here: (1) Peter Mendenhall's (ca.) 1796 mill above Elk Ridge Landing; (2) Dorsey's Paper mill on Deep Run; and (3) the Elkridge Paper Mill, also near Deep Run (Peirce 2003: 43, 60, passim). Mendenhall's mill site, which eventually became the site of Gray's Cotton Mill lies within the boundaries of the state park.

Transportation systems were the third component that made the Patapsco River valley into an important economic site. Although some roadways had traversed the Coastal Plain portions of the region as early as 1695, a local transportation network really did not become a reality until the late eighteenth century, when the Ellicotts constructed a road from Ellicott Mills west to the wheat farms of Frederick County and thereby ensured a steady supply of wheat to feed the family's gristmills (Sharp 2001). This thoroughfare later was extended east to Baltimore and by 1801 was known as the Frederick Town Pike or Frederick Turnpike (Warner and Hanna 1801; Cramm 1987:44, Holland 1987:xxxiii). It eventually was incorporated as part of the National Road (Stein 1972:96; Nye 1973).

The turnpike era was relatively short-lived, and was soon overshadowed by the advent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (B&O). During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, major cities on the eastern seaboard sought access to western lands. Several cities backed investment in canals, such as the Erie Canal that opened in 1825. Baltimore City merchants and industrialists also wanted access to the west. In 1825, the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road" was officially chartered in Maryland. By 1827, topographical engineers were surveying possible routes between Baltimore City and the Ohio River (Harwood 1979:14). The route selected for the main line of the railroad west of Baltimore was along the Patapsco River valley. The valley offered an easy grade through the piedmont. The valley was also an attractive choice because of the large number of industries already located in the valley and the large number of industrialists that were served as directors of the

railroad (Sharp 2001:67). The railroad was constructed between 1829 and 1843 largely under the supervision of turnpike builder Jonathan Knight and engineer Benjamin H. Latrobe, Jr. (Harwood 1994; Dilts 1993).

The B&O railroad enhanced access to the farms and quarries of the upper Patapsco River valley; in so doing, it propelled the growth of the towns of the upper valley, such as Sykesville, Marriottsville, and Mount Airy, an area that heretofore had been served somewhat inadequately by the existing road system (Griffith 1795). The first section of track, which linked the company's Pratt Street property near the center of Baltimore with Ellicott City, was begun in 1828, but was completed with much difficulty within 18 months (Harwood 1994:27). The engineering for this section of the road, particularly the stretch between Baltimore City and Relay, involved substantial cutting, blasting and filling, as well as construction of numerous small stone arches and several large viaducts. Of these, the 360-ft long Patterson Viaduct (MIHP # HO-163, BA-1850), which carried the roadbed across to the south side of the river near Ilchester, was one of the more ambitious (Harwood 1994:23).

By 1832, the entire 65-mile main line between Baltimore and Point of Rocks via the Patapsco and Monocacy River valleys had been completed. Initially served by horse-drawn cars the line soon featured service provided by so-called "grasshopper" engines. The line carried passengers, mail and freight, and the company had already begun to turn a substantial profit. Passenger traffic was heaviest westbound; freight, primarily flour, granite and limestone, dominated eastbound runs (Harwood 1994:30). The industries in the Patapsco River valley proved critical to the railroad's success as Harwood (1994:27) observed, "...while the Patapsco was not an ideal railroad route, it was well suited for water-powered mills and other industries which fed increasing traffic to the railroad."

The coming of the railroad to the Patapsco River valley changed the landscape. The railroad corridor linked many of the industrial centers along the valley. Previously unused land was now accessible for mill sites with access to the railroad. Mills were constructed to front directly on the railroad tracks. Mill towns were expanded as construction materials could be delivered to building sites more efficiently. The railroad stops along the main line gained the status of villages and transshipment points. The ease of railroad travel soon would make commuting into Baltimore from a country house an option for Baltimore's elite class. Communities of summer homes, such as Lawyers Hill (MIHP # HO-610) would gain popularity during the last half of the nineteenth century.

The Washington Branch of the B&O came about almost as an afterthought, since the entire *raison d'etre* for founding the company had been to complete a connection between the Ohio River and the port of Baltimore. The relatively undeveloped national capital was simply not in the railroad's overall sights as a destination until a turnpike company applied for a charter modification from the Maryland Assembly to construct a Washington-Baltimore railroad. Given supportive funding from the Maryland State Assembly, construction on the B&O's Washington line. Construction of this branch began in 1833 (Cramm 1987:28); by 1835, the company provided service along this line. The most conspicuous structural feature ofthis new line was the 612-ft long, 78-ft high, granite Thomas Viaduct (MIHP # HO-80, BA-143), which spanned the river valley southeast of the junction known as "Relay." The massive scope of this undertaking is reflected by the statistics of this engineering feat: when completed, the entire viaduct had utilized nearly 24,475 cubic yards of masonry work (Harwood 1994:50).

In the years between its inception and the onset of the Civil War, the increasing size and power of the traffic that traversed the B&O's main line to Frederick required numerous modifications to the company's original corridor. The relatively sharp curves and steep grades of the original corridor were ill suited for larger, longer and heavier loads. Accordingly, many of the route's more difficult terrain features, which simply had been "skirted" during the original construction, were modified substantially and continually between ca. 1840 and 1860. For example, in 1838 the company rerouted its original line in Elysville, which previously had followed the sharply angled and curved south bank of the river, by constructing two covered wooden truss bridges across the sharp river bend west of the town (Dilts 1993:253).

Patapsco Valley State Park contains numerous reminders of these early years of the B&O, as Bailey (n.d.) has pointed out. The remains of the Patterson Viaduct (MIHP # HO-080 and BA-143) are located within the boundaries of the state park, as are many of the stone arched culverts that carried the roadbed across small streams. The piers of early bridges, such as those near Elysville/Alberton/Daniels, are still visible. Finally, the B&O railroad line through the park also has an archeological component; as depicted in Harwood (1994:26), some of the original granite stringers and blocks of the first roadbeds exist along the onginal right-of-way, and were exposed in 1972 during the floods associated with Hurricane Agnes.

The decade of the 1860s proved to be a turning point in the history of the Patapsco River valley. The fundamental causes of this change were the Civil War and the devastating floods of the last half of 1860s.

Although Maryland remained in the Union, its residents were so divided in their loyalties that strategic portions of the state were subjected to military occupation. As a result, while the Civil War fostered technological innovations and rapid industrialization, Maryland's role as an occupied border state meant that local businesses like the flour and textile mills and local furnaces benefited little from the mass-production processes that were developed to supply the Union's war needs. Disruption of the local Patapsco River valley economy was severe. Because strategic supply lines and communication links between the nation's capital and the northern and western states traversed the region, Union forces were deployed to protect the main line of the B&O Railroad (Holland 1987:xi). They camped at Thomas Viaduct, established a fortified camp at Relay, and patrolled the B&O's main line into Ellicott City (Cramm 1987:35; Stein 1972:122; Bailey n.d.). Heretofore productive surrounding farms and estates like Hilton, whose owner John Glenn, was a known Confederate collaborator, were subjected to occupation and foraging, and struggled to recover their former prosperity in the post-war era (Marks 1972).

Three severe flood episodes intensified these problems. In 1860, a major flood along the Patapsco River destroyed three houses, one store, and a machine shop. Six years later in 1866, flooding caused by four days of steady rain brought about even greater destruction. Some newspaper accounts suggested that the collapse of the dam at Elysville initiated a succession of problems downstream, including the destruction of the Patterson Viaduct at Ilchester (Sharp 2001:80). But the Great Flood of 1868 was most devastating of all. This deluge damaged or destroyed many of the major industrial complexes in the middle valley, including the remnants of Avalon Forge and Nail Factory, Robert Hockley's Mill, and the Orange Grove Mill (Feaga 2001). The milldam at Ellicott City crumbled, flooding Elkridge Landing (Stein 1972:132); the huge Granite Factory complex was almost totally obliterated (McGrain 1976:3), and at Ellicott's Mills, only a ca. 1809 90-horse stable survived (Fitzhugh 1916). Damage along the upper river was equally costly. The flood destroyed the lime, bone and saw mills at Hoods Mill; Zimmerman and Schultz' store, the Grimes hotel and twelve other houses in Sykesville; and the watchman at the tunnel between Sykesville and Marriottsville perished. The B&O lost nearly every one of its bridges and trackage was a shambles (Feaga 2001).

These late nineteenth century disasters ushered in an era of reflection, re-definition, reconstruction, and substantial change for the Patapsco River valley and its residents.

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
With the growth of more efficient and far-reaching transportation systems during the Civil War, Maryland's agricultural, industrial and commercial life came to focus increasingly in urban centers like Baltimore and Washington, D.C. In particular, the post-war resurgence of Baltimore City's industrial base soon eclipsed smaller enterprises located outside of the city's boundaries. By 1877, the center of manufacturing for Baltimore County had shifted to the Jones Falls valley (Hopkins 1877:34). Moreover, the last quarter of the nineteenth century witnessed a decline in Maryland's formerly prominent flour milling industry, as midwestern states came to dominate grain production and processing. Although Maryland's mill owners and operators sought to maintain their economic edge by installing modern machinery, their efforts met with limited success. Outmoded textile factories and iron furnaces experienced similar declines. Diversification and adaptation to these changing circumstances became the key to economic survival.

Changes is agriculture in the four counties within the Patapsco River watershed (Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Howard, and Carroll) also responded to the increasing focus on urban centers and the declining market for locally grown wheat and grains. The summary statistics presented in the 1925 Agricultural Census of Maryland (U.S. Department of Commerce 1925) reflected these changes by presenting comparative figures for 1910. These statistics showed that, while the numbers of farms remained relatively stable in all four counties, their sizes decreased, particularly in Baltimore and Carroll counties. Cattle raising became increasingly important in Baltimore and Carroll counties, but the production of dairy and poultry products, both marketable in nearby urban centers, increased in all counties. Wheat remained an important commodity only in Carroll County; farmers in the other three jurisdictions switched increasingly to growing hay and corn, both of which typically are utilized to feed livestock. Particularly striking was the increase in the production of truck products such as fresh vegetables and orchard products that were marketed directly to urban patrons in Baltimore (Wesler et al. 1981 passim). The growth of the latter type of farm production also encouraged the emergence of a commercial canning industry; two such canneries were established in the town of Woodbine during this period (Cramm 1987:120).

Patapsco Valley State Park incorporates part or all of many farmsteads from this period whose surviving cultural resources exemplify the transitions that occurred during this period. John Glenn's former summer estate at Hilton, portions of which are included in the boundaries of the park, gradually switched to dairying in the late nineteenth-early twentieth century (Marks 1972:6). The Warfield Farm Complex (MIHP # BA-1582), near the town of Granite, and the agricultural components of the Mercer Property in Carroll County both contain the remains of numerous barns, livestock enclosures, and silos that would have supported livestock and dairying operations typical of the period.

Changes that occurred in the Patapsco River valley during this time period were characterized by the decline of former industries and an increase in residential uses. Technological advancements, vulnerability to floods and greater economic forces contributed in bringing the end of industrial predominance in the Patapsco River valley. By the early twentieth century, electricity had replaced water and steam power, making a manufacturing facility's proximity to the river unnecessary. A few industrial sites survived well into the twentieth century, albeit under different owners. The site of Ellicott's Lower Mill was one site that retained its original function through to the present day as the Wilkins-Rogers Company, manufacturers of Washington Flour. The former Alberton Mill also remained in production as the C.R. Daniels textile mill, and the William J. Dickey Company took over operation of the former Union Mills complex at Oella, also to manufacture textiles. The Dickey Company produced uniforms and coats for troops in both World Wars (McGrain 1976:4).

Other area entrepreneurs acquired older buildings and sites to establish a number of new industrial functions during this period. The site of the former Hockley Mills was developed by the Viaduct Manufacturing Company/Viaduct Electrical Works in 1886. A succession of owners, including the A.A. Blakeney & Co., New Haven Board and Carton Co., New Haven Pulp and Board Co., and Simkins Industries, manufactured paper products at the site of the former Thistle Textile mill (Peirce 2003:passim). The Amburser Hydraulic Cement Company occupied a site near the Union Dam beginning in 1912 (Zembala 1995:127).

The Baltimore County Water and Electric Company (MIHP # BA-1585), founded to address the problem of inadequate water supply and provide services for businesses and residents throughout the region, provides an excellent case of early twentieth-century "adaptive reuse." Between 1901 and 1928, this company operated a water filtration plant on the site of the former Avalon Iron and Nail Works, a site that had not been used since the tragic flood of 1868 (Travers 1990). A large brick building constructed in 1910 housed the pumping machinery, and concrete holding ponds were placed behind the structure. A new dam, pumping stations, and a canal were built up-river from the plant. Water diverted from the river was channeled down the old millrace, entered the filtration plant for purification, and ultimately was pumped into nearby Baltimore City (MdDNR, Avalon History Center: Patapsco Exhibit 2003).

Victor Bloede, a chemist by trade and associated with the above effort, also tackled the problem of electric power generation. In 1906, his Patapsco Electric and Manufacturing Company constructed a hydroelectric dam (MIHP # BA-1587). This structure was recognized as the world's first underwater hydroelectric plant and one of the earliest concrete dams built in the United States. Bloede's unique system located the generating machinery inside the dam's hollow interior directly below the intake pipes. This enabled the water flow to drop more efficiently through the pipe, turning the water wheels and generating electricity for commercial and residential use. The structure also had an innovative fish ladder to facilitate the upstream spawning runs of such commercially important anadromous species as shad and herring (Travers 1990:184). Bloede's company operated independently until 1913, when Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, the precursor of today's Baltimore Gas and Electric Company (BGE) purchased the business. The hydroelectric plant remained in operation until 1924 (Peirce 2003:54). The hydroelectric equipment was subsequently removed. Bloede's Dam survived the 1972 flood, but the external gatehouses were washed away.

Transportation systems evolved in response to the social and economic changes of the post-Civil War period. The B&O Railroad remained as the principal mode of transportation for communities in the Patapsco River valley, and the transportation facilities it provided encouraged the continued growth of villages along the line. However, by the 1880s, larger tonnage trains and rolling stock forced the railroad to make more adjustments to its right-of-way. On the main line through the Patapsco River valley, this involved straightening the right-of-way and either constructing or modifying tunnels. The tedious and expensive tunneling work began in Baltimore City in 1890, a process that consumed a period of six years (Harwood 1994:191). After that, attention turned to the main line through the Patapsco River valley, where rights-of-way were straightened and tunnels were constructed at Ilchester, Union Dam, Dorsey's Run, Davis, between Henryton and Marriottsville, and at Sykesville (Harwood 1994:199, 374-5). Most of this construction occurred between 1901 and 1906, with one major exception: the Henryton Tunnel. Originally built as a single-track tunnel between 1849 and 1850, the Henryton tunnel was expanded to a double-track tunnel in 1865 and rebuilt in 1903.

Another significant transportation development of the era was the establishment of alternative commuter lines with local service to Baltimore's ever-expanding suburbs. By the 1870s, the community of Catonsville could be accessed not only by an older turnpike and the railroad line, but also by the Catonsville Horse Car Railway (Hopkins 1877:34). The Ellicott City Electric Railway Company expanded its service to include an electric transportation line in 1895 (McGrain et al. 1975); the abutments of the trestle that carried the line across the Patapsco River are located within the state park (Zembala 1995:128). The Columbia and Maryland Railway, also established during this period, evolved into the Baltimore Transit Company (Zembala 1995).

The rapid proliferation of the automobile during the first quarter of the twentieth century also prompted a demand for improved roads and paved highways. These improved transportation routes extended the distances between homes and work places, and opened an even wider region to urban workers in search of country homes (Stein 1972:138).

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw an explosion in the growth of suburban communities along rail lines and major overland transportation routes. As commuter lines extended into formerly agricultural areas of Baltimore and Howard counties, much of the greater Baltimore area had been transformed into a summer haven for Baltimore City's wealthy citizens. The small towns of Relay and Glen Artney formed as recreational communities that contained cottages, entertainment and amenities for tourists or residents; Glen Artney also emerged as a popular camping area during the 1920s (Bailey n.d.). The classic wood-frame Victorian/Queen Anne White House, constructed ca. 1894 in Glen Artney and now encompassed within the park, exemplifies this type of development, as do the summer homes that stand high on the ridge overlooking the valley at Woodstock.

The valley that once was the powerhouse of the industrial revolution in the U.S. was being reclaimed by forests and valley's picturesque qualities began to attract recreational uses. In 1907, the State of Maryland received a donation of approximately

40 acres (MdDNR Acquisition List 2002) in the Hilton to establish a forest reserve along the Patapsco River. This property became the nucleus around which the property comprising the Patapsco Valley State Park was formed.

Following the precedents established by the Patapsco Female Academy and Rock Hall College during the antebellum period (Cramm 1987: 126, 158), the enhanced post-war access to the communities of the Patapsco River valley also influenced the siting of new institutions, particularly those related to health education and other social services. For example, the Jesuit seminary of Woodstock College was established in 1869 as the result of the order's rupture with Fordham University in New York City. Woodstock was selected as the site of the college partially because of the available passenger service provided by the B&O Railroad (Triggs ca. 1970, Travers 1990). The college remained a significant feature of the area until ca. 1972, when it moved back to New York City; some of its associated support buildings are included within the park (MIHP # BA-1581). The Springfield Hospital Center near Sykesville (MIHP # CARR-1197), established in 1896 on the former estate of Governor Frank Brown, had its own railroad spur off the B&O's main line (Ebeling 2002); this property abuts the state park. In 1928, a tuberculosis sanitarium was built in Henryton, in line with the then-current premise that exposing patients to fresh air would cure this illness.

Modern Period (1930-Present)
Industrial development spurred by World War I and the continuing growth of Baltimore City radically changed the character of the city's peripheral communities from residential/agrarian settlements to highly industrialized and later, commercial and tourist enclaves. Developers capitalized on the widening commuting radius and on industrial growth, and Baltimore's suburban sprawl expanded outward even further.

The Great Depression temporarily halted the region's development. Widespread unemployment forced many residents into Baltimore and Washington in search of work. Severe drought wrought additional distress for farmers. Unable to pay mounting debts, many residents lost mortgaged homes and farms (Cramm 1987:129). During this period the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) employed workers to plant trees on the present-day Avalon area of Patapsco Valley State Park. The CCC work camp, built first in Howard County, then in Baltimore County alongside the Patapsco River, operated from 1933 to 1942. Between 1942 and 1943, conscientious objectors to World War II provided similar services in the park.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the people in the Patapsco River area once again experienced economic change as business shifted from industrial production to service industries. As the region's suburban population soared, demands for services and infrastructure offered by state and local governments increased. For example, the increased need for potable water to serve rapidly growing Baltimore suburbs led to the construction in 1954 of the Liberty Reservoir, located on the North Branch on the Patapsco River between Baltimore and Carroll counties. The reservoir encompasses 3,100 acres, collects water from a 163.4 square mile watershed, and impounds 43 billion gallons of water. The reservoir supplies potable water through a 12 mi gravity flow pipeline that terminates at the Ashburton Water Treatment Plant (City of Baltimore 2004). Liberty Reservoir also is managed for warm, cool, and cold-water fish species and today serves as a natural area and recreational facility that promotes fishing and environmental programs.

During the 1950s, plans were implemented to more than double the size of Patapsco Valley State Park. The park's expansion met the objectives of additional recreation areas located near metropolitan Baltimore City and the need to conserve stream valleys. The growing recognition of the need to protect water supplies was one reason to preserve land along stream valleys. Flood control was a second reason (Cramm 1987:116; Frank 1956). During the 1950s, efforts began to clean up the Potomac River and conserve and restore its watershed. The Potomac River was the major supply of drinking water to Washington, D.C., and increasingly to suburban Maryland. Flooding along the river was increased through the spread of suburban development and cutting of forests (Frank 1956). Interest grew in protecting other rivers and streams throughout Maryland. The concept of stream valley parks evolved as a way to use land that was not likely to be developed for recreation purposes, as well as for flood control and water supply protection. In addition to expanding the landholdings of Patapsco Valley State

Park, the State of Maryland began to acquire park land along three other streams: Seneca Creek State Park (est. 1955), Gunpowder Falls State Park (est. 1960), and Patuxent River State Park (est. 1965). At the same time, during the 1950s, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission was actively pursuing land acquisition along eight stream valleys in Montgomery and Prince George's County (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:31).

Patapsco Valley State Park suffered from the effects of a major flood event in 1972, when floods spawned by Hurricane Agnes once again devastated the Patapsco River valley. The effects of this storm on the region's households, businesses, and transportation infrastructure were so severe that President Nixon declared Hurricane Agnes a national disaster (Feaga 2001). Flooding damaged park facilities at Avalon, Orange Grove, and Glen Artney (Shugg 2001).

PARK HISTORY

As early as 1903, the park planning firm Olmsted Brothers (the sons of the noted designer Frederick Law Olmsted) suggested that land along the Patapsco and Gunpowder rivers, far beyond the limits of city development, be reserved for future park needs for Baltimore City residents (Zucker 1995:73-97). These areas were to be designated as nature preserves for use as forests or to protect city water supplies, but without intensive recreational development until sometime in the future. The 1903 Olmsted park plan was commissioned by the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore, a group of prominent and wealthy Baltimore City citizens, one of whom was John M. Glenn (Bailey 2004).

In 1907, John M. Glenn donated approximately 40 acres of his Hilton estate near Catonsville in Baltimore County to the State of Maryland for a forest reserve in the Patapsco River valley (MdDNR Acquisition List 2002). Originally managed as a demonstration forest in the Patapsco River valley, this acreage located a few miles from Baltimore City was described by 1911 as picturesque and suitable for recreation purposes as a state park (Bailey 2004). However, at this time in the history of early state-owned lands, the primary focus was on state forests and promoting scientific forestry principles on state-owned lands and private woodlands. By broadening the value of the Patapsco River valley beyond its timber resources to include scenic beauty, Maryland State Forester Frederick W. Besley was able to gain the support of Baltimore City and surrounding counties for forestry legislation and budget appropriations enacted by the Maryland legislature. By 1913, the annual appropriation for the Board of Forestry was increased, and a budget of $50,000 was established to purchase additional property along the Patapsco River valley. By the end of 1913, the Board of Forestry controlled 1,665 acres in the portion of Patapsco River valley between Elkridge and Ellicott City (Bailey 2004). The focus of land acquisition was the lower Patapsco River between Ellicott City, Elkridge, and the mouth of the river.

By 1919, the Patapsco Forest Reserve comprised 916 acres owned by the state through purchase or donation. In addition, more than 1,000 privately-owned acres were open to the public in exchange for state-provided security and fire protection. Typical activities undertaken in the forest reserve included removal of dead and defective trees, maintaining a cleared 100-foot right-of-way for the B&O railroad, and construction of fire trails to allow access throughout the property. The fire trails doubled as hiking trails. (Dorrance 1919:16; "Highlights of Patapsco State Park History" 1975:1).

Groups, families, and individuals began using the Patapsco Forest Reserve for recreation shortly after it was created. According to a report prepared by the Maryland State Board of Forestry: "The first comers – and these included several Boy Scout troops from Baltimore and Catonsville – were pleased with the Reserve. They liked its fishing, swimming and canoeing, their camp sites, and the supply of drinking water from the springs. This use of the Reserve was so successful in its earlier limited way that the Board decided it should be generally extended, and to this end have planned accordingly" (Dorrance 1919:16-17).

By 1916, approximately 200 campsites were available (Bailey 2004). The camping experience was ideal for middle-class working families. The campsites ranged from simple pitched tents to tent platforms equipped with electricity in which

families lived throughout the summers. The proximity to Baltimore allowed male family members to commute to work in nearby Baltimore. During the summer months, Hutzler Department Store Company reserved dozens of campsites for sales clerks and their families. In this way, the benefits of country living were available for middle-class families (Cramm 1987:178; Bailey 2004).

Throughout the 1920s, the Patapsco Forest Reserve was managed in accordance with the principals of scientific forestry. The forest reserve was used to demonstrate timber-growing and watershed protection techniques to protect the water supply for Baltimore City ("Highlights of Patapsco State Park History" 1975:1). Forestry work also included tree planting on some non-wooded portions. The land was not designated a state park until 1933, when it was named Patapsco State Park ("Highlights of Patapsco State Park History" 1975:1).

In 1933, the State of Maryland received benefits from the passage of federal legislation that created the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Because Maryland had 55,000 acres in state forest and parks, the state was qualified to receive 10 CCC camps housing 200 men each (Warren 1956). The primary work of the CCC in Maryland comprised maintenance of 737.9 miles of trails and construction of 297.9 miles of new trails primarily for fire prevention, maintenance of 10 buildings and construction of 85 new buildings, maintenance and new construction of 301 campground buildings and structures, construction of 51 waterholes and springs, maintenance of 20 bridges and new construction of 87 bridges, and maintenance of three fire lookout towers and construction of eight new towers (MSA SC 1178-53).

One CCC camp (Camp S-56) was located in the Patapsco State Park. Initially, the CCC was housed in tents on the Howard County side of the river. The flood of August 1933 destroyed the camp and the CCC camp was moved to the Baltimore County side of the river near Avalon. Here were built wood-frame barracks and a mess hall for CCC workers. The primary work of the CCC in the Patapsco State Park was fire prevention, flood control, and tree planting. In addition, the CCC built roads, trails, bridges, and culverts; walled in springs; and, developed picnic and camping areas in the Glen Artney, Orange Grove, and Avalon areas (MSA SC 1178-53; "Highlights of Patapsco State Park History" 1975:1).

The CCC work identified at the Glen Artney picnic area in Patapsco Valley State Park incorporated design principles that were patterned on the recreational facilities in the national park system. These overall design principles as practiced by the National Park Service included comprehensive planning to concentrate multi-use recreational facilities in designated areas, internal road systems to link the facilities within an area, and adoption of a naturalistic design vocabulary that resulted in the cohesive appearance of public buildings and structures (McClelland 1998). These principles were articulated by planners in the national park system during the 1920s and implemented to a large extent by CCC manpower available in the 1930s. The design principles were shared with park planners on the state level through conferences, publications, and CCC activities.

In the State of Maryland, the designs from the National Park Service were adopted by the State Department of Forestry located at the University of Maryland. Maryland State Forester Fred Besley was very aware of developments in the National Park Service through his contacts in Washington, D.C. (Buckley and Grove 2001). A design for a picnic shelter dated 1935 and constructed in Patapsco Valley State Park (Glen Artney Shelter 10) contained the names of both organizations in the title block (MdDNR 1935 drawing). Other examples of these design principles in the Glen Artney area included the concentration of recreation facilities there, the loop road that encircled the hill to link the picnic areas, and the use of native stone and wood in the construction of the shelters.

After the conservation corps stopped working in the park, the National Youth Administration and then conscientious objectors undertook work (Watson 1975:1). Between May 1941 and August 1942, Civilian Public Service Camp # 3 occupied the abandoned CCC camp. This camp was established for conscientious objectors to World War II (Orser 1977). However, throughout World War II, few improvements were undertaken at the park (Watson 1975:2).

After the war, Patapsco State Park totaled 1,564 acres spanning Baltimore and Howard counties (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1946:47). Smaller improvement projects once again were undertaken, such as the construction of a one-mile connecting link in the park's road system for $1,000, and of additional picnic areas for $600 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1945:96).

During the early 1940s, the natural resources bureaucracy was restructured to reflect changing needs. In 1941, all conservation agencies were consolidated under a Board of Natural Resources. The former forestry department established in 1906 was recast as the Department of State Forests and Parks, a move that raised the profile of the development and maintenance of parks. In 1942, Joseph F. Kaylor, a trained forester, was appointed to head the new department. Personnel with expertise in park development and management were hired during this time (MdDNR 2000).

During the late 1940s, planning officials and state leaders began to formulate more ambitious plans for the park. Baltimore Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin advocated creating a larger park, Patapsco River Valley Park, which would stretch from the mouth of the river to Sykesville and Liberty Reservoir. The state of Maryland, the city of Baltimore, and the counties of Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Howard, and Carroll would cooperate. The idea was further developed by a technical committee of the Patapsco River Valley Commission in its report, "A Study and Recommendations for the Recreational Development of the Patapsco River Valley Parkway." The commission envisioned the development of the entire Patapsco Valley for recreational purposes, including a parkway along the river to unite areas of the park (Watson 1975:2).

The ambitious ideas for developing Patapsco were embodied in a 1950 master plan intended to carry out the commission's recommendations. The Maryland State Planning Commission published "Development Plan for Patapsco River Valley Park," in consultation with the park and recreation planning firm F. Ellwood Allen Organization. The objectives of the plan were clearly expressed in the foreword: "In accordance with the Technical Committee's findings, the Plan presented here does not call for the usual state park. While most of the park as proposed provides for the familiar hiking, horseback riding, sight-seeing, picnicking, swimming, and camping activities of state parks, the enlarged Patapsco includes several urban-type recreation centers to be intensively developed with various facilities. … This is not a timid plan" (Maryland State Planning Commission 1950:9).

The master plan proposed adding 6,971 acres to the park, extending it 26.45 miles from Baltimore to the then proposed Liberty Reservoir property (completed in 1954) on the North Branch of the river, and to the Hugg-Thomas Wildlife Demonstration Area on the South Branch of the river. Of the 8,535 total acres, approximately 6,000 acres were planned for recreation that conserved forest cover, including conservation practices, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, nature study, and small-group picnicking. The remaining 2,535 acres were planned for large-scale picnicking, camping, and "urban- and semi-urban-type park units" (Maryland State Planning Commission 1950:10).

The park units were proposed to include athletic fields, swimming pools, varied game courts, picnic centers, shelter buildings, day camps, fishing, canoeing and boating centers, food concessions, bicycle paths, golf driving ranges, archery, dancing pavilions, outdoor bowling alleys, and a large lagoon created from mud flats and surrounded by a park and a playing field. Other proposed features of the park included five camping centers, eight swimming pools and ponds, 75 miles of bridle paths, and 60 miles of hiking trails. Land acquisition was estimated at $800,000, or $115 per acre. Development and construction was anticipated to cost $5.9 million over a twelve-year period (Maryland State Planning Commission 1950:10-11).

In 1951, the Maryland General Assembly backed the Planning Commission's ideas with money. The General Assembly authorized issuing $900,000 in bonds to buy land for and develop the park (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1951:185). By 1952, Patapsco Valley State Park was primarily used for day use and camping. It had seven miles of roads, 25 miles of

hiking trails, 10 miles of bridle paths, one picnic area that contained 175 picnic tables and 130 fireplaces, four trail lodges, one lookout tower, and one museum (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952).

While the development plans were ambitious, state officials believed that the park expansion was necessary to serve the area's increasing recreation needs, which were acute after the austere wartime years. The 1952 annual report of the Maryland Board of Natural Resources emphasized that facilities for family and group use "are considered of highest priority, since there are insufficient improved areas to satisfy even a small segment of the State's population" (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1952:107-8).

Planning and discussion continued. In 1952, Governor Theodore McKeldin appointed the 16-member Patapsco Land Advisory Committee, a group of interested citizens and representatives of local groups, to advise the Department of Forests and Parks about land acquisition. Meanwhile, R. Brooke Maxwell, chairman of the Commission on Forests and Parks, criticized the 1950 master plan for proposing too much recreational development for Patapsco Valley State Park. Maxwell preferred that the park remain a "naturalistic, rural park" (Watson 1975:4).

By 1954, the state acquired title to 3,500 of the additional 8,500 acres proposed for the park's expansion, and property surveys were completed for most of the land yet to be acquired. New construction was completed at the Avalon, Orange Grove, and Hilton areas. New construction comprised entrance roads, picnic tables, fireplaces, sanitary comfort stations, play spaces, shelters, and water fountains. At Hilton, a residence for park personnel also was constructed.

The first large-scale new picnic center planned to accommodate 100 to 500 persons was under construction at the Hollofield area south of MD Rte 40. Completion of the facilities at Hollofield for public use was anticipated for spring 1955. Department of Forests and Parks officials who wrote about the park's progress in the Board of Natural Resources' 1954 annual report pointed with pride to the picnic pavilion under construction at Hollofield. It was being built of native fieldstone and heavy timber. One end would include a covered concession area. At the edge of a steep drop would be a large, open flagstone terrace "from which a very fine view may be had down the river valley." Also under construction during this time were maintenance and support facilities for park operations, as well as two additional houses for park personnel to maintain on-site presence.

A second large-scale picnic and recreation area was in preliminary planning stages for a 550-acre tract near Marriottsville. Planners wanted the area to contain facilities for family use, such as camping and picnicking (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1954:81). The 1956 annual report of the Maryland Board of Natural Resources estimated that a portion of Marriottsville could be opened for use in spring 1957 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1956:95). Originally named the Marriottsville Recreation Area, the area was renamed the McKeldin Area in 1957 to honor Governor Theodore R. McKeldin (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1957:92).

During the 1950s construction, MdDNR continued to choose designs for recreational facilities that reflected the design principles popularized by the National Park Service during the 1930s. The large picnic pavilions were constructed from heavy timber construction and incorporated native fieldstone. The smaller shelters were constructed with flagstone floors and stone piers that supported wood elements. Since many picnic shelters and pavilions were located in and near wooded areas, these structures blended with their natural settings. These pavilions and shelters were generally linked through loop roads with easy access to parking areas. Park maintenance buildings were grouped in areas away from public view. Maintenance buildings generally were utilitarian, concrete-block buildings without ornamentation or efforts to blend the architecture with their surroundings.

Acquisition of land for the park continued in 1956 and 1957, with the Maryland Legislature appropriating $200,000 and $310,000, respectively, to buy more land. By 1959, the park spanned Baltimore, Howard, and Carroll counties and totaled

3,184 acres (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1959:72). During the 1950s decade, approximately 4,447 acres were added to the park (MdDNR Acquisition List 2002). By 1960, the park had grown to 6,017 acres (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1960:98), and in 1961 it encompassed 6,336 acres and reached as far south and east as Anne Arundel County (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1961:93). Discussion began on how to develop the lower Patapsco River valley, east of Elkridge, which was predominantly industrial. In his 1956 review of development plans, Andrew Feil Jr., Park Planner for the National Park Service, wrote that the lower Patapsco was the least desirable area of the park and should be used for "urban" recreation (Watson 1975:5). In 1958, Dorothy Muncy, industrial planning consultant to the Baltimore Regional Planning Council, advocated industrial use for land along the lower Patapsco in Baltimore County. Muncy's recommendation had the support of the Patapsco Valley Park Advisory Committee, which wrote Governor McKeldin to request another study of the area to evaluate whether land acquisition there would be justified (Watson 1975:5-6). In addition, her recommendation was discussed by the Commission on Forests and Parks (Watson 1975:7). Discussion on where to locate the southern boundary of the park continued through the 1960s (Watson 1975:7-12). Currently no property in Baltimore City is contained within park boundaries (MdDNR 2002).

Development continued also throughout the 1960s. In 1960, state funds were appropriated to build a road through the Henryton recreation area ($60,000) and bridle paths through the Marriottsville recreation area ($2,500) (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1960:102). The state financed $85,000 worth of unknown improvements in 1963 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1963:111). In 1963, the park encompassed 6,540 acres (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1963:116), and in 1964 it was expanded to 6,592 acres. Also in 1964, the road system and parking areas at the McKeldin Area were expanded to accommodate additional users expected in the expanded picnic area to be available in 1965. Site planning began for a campground at the Hilton Avenue area (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1964:107, 121). In 1965, the Legislature appropriated $300,000 for unknown capital improvements (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1965:104). In 1968, a camping loop, 25 campsites, and a comfort station were built in the Hollofield area (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1968:90). During the decade of the 1960s, approximately 929 acres were added to the park (MdDNR Acquisition List 2002).

In 1971, Patapsco Valley State Park was included in the statewide parks planning document, *Action Program for Development*. The document proposed two phases of further development in order to increase the capacity of the park to handle increasing numbers of visitors. The first phase included the construction of major roads, utilities, and facilities in the Hollofield area, including additional picnic areas, trails, and "activity areas," for a total estimated cost of $3 million. The initial planning phase was proposed for January to April 1972. The development phase was proposed between September 1972 and April 1973, with actual construction to occur from September 1973 to September 1974. The second phase consisted of developing picnic and swimming areas, major roads, and utilities in the Orange Grove/Ilchester area, for a total cost of $2 million. Planning would occur from April to July 1973, design would occur from September 1973 to May 1974, and the improvements would be built between September 1975 and September 1976 (Planning Division, Department of Forests and Parks, Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1971:44-5).

Specific planning for Patapsco Valley State Park continued in the 1970s. In January 1972, the Planning and Design Section of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, and the consulting firm Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall, produced the final version of the *Patapsco State Park Concept Plan*, a planning document to guide the next phases of development in the park. The document contained six recommendations for expanding the park and focusing development and management. Under land acquisition, the concept plan recommended obtaining land immediately in three geographic areas: 1,300 acres to protect the lower Patapsco River from Elkridge to Baltimore Harbor; 550 acres to expand the Ilchester area from between the Hilton and Glen Artney areas to the proposed alignment of Metropolitan Boulevard; and approximately 3,000 acres to expand park land beyond Sykesville to Parr's Springs. The other acquisition recommendation was to negotiate to lease or purchase the Ellicott City railroad station from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to create the Patapsco River Valley Historical Museum and Visitor's Center. Other small acquisitions were recommended, including an unknown length of River Road from Howard County to the proposed Interstate 95/Harbor Tunnel cutoff; 15 acres in the Hollofield area; 140 acres in Woodstock;

100 acres for a link to the McKeldin area; and 285 acres in Piney Run. The total estimated cost for land acquisition was $8.5 million to $12 million (Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall and Planning and Design Section, Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1971/1973:6, 41).

Development recommendations included limiting new facilities to areas where the state could "reasonably and adequately" develop controlled recreational facilities, and creating a state program for land reclamation on state-owned lands along the lower Patapsco River to assist with the "monumental" task of redeveloping the former gravel pits. Under management, the plan suggested assigning rangers to law enforcement activities as needed, and dividing the park into two management units, upper and lower, under one superintendent (Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall and Planning and Design Section, Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1971/1973:6).

However, all proposed plans were changed by natural event. In the end of June 1972, a major flood resulting from Hurricane Agnes roared through the Patapsco River valley. All park facilities within reach of the flood waters were damaged, particularly facilities located in the Orange Grove and Avalon areas. The flood swept away several structures and features, including the Gun Road truss span bridge, the superstructure of the swinging bridge at the Orange Grove area, several picnic pavilions of assorted sizes, and large portions of River Road on the Howard County side of the Patapsco River. Water flooded a few buildings, depositing sediment and damaging the buildings' structures (Hood 1972:1-2). Three dams were damaged. The earth dam at Lost Lake was partly swept away. At Avalon Dam, the north abutment was eroded, and the river created a new channel around the north control house and retaining wall, possibly leading to the erosion and collapse of those structures. At Bloede's Dam, the external control houses were swept away and joints leaked, but the concrete dam held against the flood waters. In a damage assessment report, the cost of cleanup and restoration was estimated at $616,555 (Hood 1972:1-2; Murphy 1972:1-2; "Patapsco Flood Damage Report":1-2).

After the 1972 flood, all park planning documents had to be revised, while annual appropriations were sought to repair damaged facilities. In 1974, the General Assembly authorized spending $1.3 million on two projects. It authorized spending up to $263,000, supplemented by federal funds, to build two shop and storage buildings, utilities, and a 100-by-200-foot fenced service area. An additional $863,300 was authorized to design and build two picnic shelters and two comfort stations in the Avalon picnic area to repair damaged facilities, along with associated utilities, roads, grading, site improvements, and parking areas (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1974).

In early 1975, state agencies began considering whether to allow dredged spoil from the Fort McHenry tunnel project to be dumped into ponds in the lower portion of the park. The Interstate Division of the State Highway Administration was interested in dumping approximately 3 million cubic yards into ponds known as the Smuck ponds (Capper 1975a). The highway administration was willing to develop the resulting land for recreational use, because that would be cheaper than the disposal fees for other locations (Capper 1975b). Meanwhile, state and federal officials were trying to determine an appropriate location to dump dredged material from Baltimore Harbor and its approach channels (Coulter 1974:1-2).

Officials studied both proposals throughout 1975. Meeting in the spring on the Fort McHenry tunnel dredging proposal, officials with the Maryland Department of Transportation and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources determined that a study was needed to examine the following information: the quality of the fill, the characteristics of ponds along the Patapsco between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Brooklyn, the area's flora and fauna, the prevalence of endangered species, and aquifers in the vicinity (Ropp 1975a; Ropp 1975b; Kreiner 1975:1; Ropp 1975c). The study was not undertaken until 1976.

Land acquisition continued. As of 26 June 1975, the state was negotiating with nine owners for an additional 1,520.58 acres in Howard, Carroll, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel counties ("Patapsco State Park Acquisition Status as of June 26, 1975"). A subgroup of the Patapsco State Park Advisory Committee, formed in April 1975, studied the status of land acquisition and

identified land that should be acquired. To meet these two objectives, the subgroup, titled the Land Acquisition Study Group, created 15 criteria to identify land parcels appropriate for acquisition. These criteria had four major elements: to protect and enhance the stream valley; to provide flood control; to withstand active day-use recreation; and to provide buffer zones. Altogether, the group recommended that the state acquire an additional 5,106.14 acres, comprising 425 acres in Carroll County, 678.44 acres in Anne Arundel County, 1,844.03 acres in Baltimore County, and 2,158.67 acres in Howard County (Patapsco State Park Advisory Committee 1975:1-2). In addition, the group suggested that the park advisory committee recommend that the Department of Natural Resources begin acquiring land along the south branch of the Patapsco from Sykesville to the headwaters at Park Springs by summer 1976. These acquisitions would extend the park from the headwaters of the Patapsco River to Baltimore Harbor (Patapsco State Park Advisory Committee 1975:3). In response to the report, Fred L. Eskew, the MdDNR's Assistant Secretary for Capital Programs, instructed John Capper to review the tracts recommended for acquisition, and to seek comment from local planning and parks officials and the Department of State Planning (Eskew 1975).

In 1976, park planners began developing a revised master plan for Patapsco Valley State Park. Based on a discussion paper, a new plan was formulated to determine uses for land that the state planned to acquire. New land acquisition was proposed in all four counties bordering the park to increase the park's size from 8,642 acres to its authorized acreage of 11,171 acres. The Land Planning Services department of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources planned four public meetings during July 1976 to obtain public comment on a preliminary concept plan. This first draft in the development of the master plan identified day use, overnight, and future use areas. The next step, a concept plan, identified activities, density, cost estimates, circulation, and acquisition proposals. A public hearing was planned for October, to be followed by a final hearing in March 1977 to present the draft master plan. This draft plan would detail the acquisition schedule, the park management plan, and the phases of development ("Discussion Paper on Preliminary Concept Plan for Patapsco Valley State Park" 1976:1-2).

The discussion paper presented "The Preliminary Concept" for the park, which centered on "the integration of historical and natural features of the park with the active recreation areas." The concept contained several highlights. It proposed two interpretive centers, one near the confluence of the north and south branches of the Patapsco River to highlight natural features for overnight users in the western part of the park, and one at Ilchester College to emphasize the history of industrial development for day users in the central part of the park. Use possibilities for several areas of the park were presented. Recreational use in the lower part of the park, from Baltimore Harbor to Route 1, would be low-intensity and would provide bank fishing, trails, and picnicking. Family and group picnicking were proposed for Ilchester. Group picnicking was planned for South Orange Grove, with more intensive day use a possibility. Hilton area was considered for camping, coordinated with the existing Glen Artney camping area. Avalon and Orange Grove areas would be redeveloped for family and group picnicking. Ilchester College was proposed for daytime historic interpretation and overnight outdoor education. Hollofield area would remain accessible for day use and camping, and the north end would be expanded to day-use family and group picnicking, or "intense recreation use." The east end would be reserved for future development ("Discussion Paper on Preliminary Concept Plan for Patapsco Valley State Park" 1976:3-6).

A trail head, water-based recreation, and a canoe run terminus were proposed for the Daniels area (never implemented). Group and family camping was proposed for the Davis Avenue area east of Woodstock and family and group camping at Woodstock (never implemented). Family and group picnicking would remain at McKeldin Area. Henryton was planned for overnight use, and family and group camping was intended for the land north of Henryton State Hospital and across the river in Howard County (never implemented). Day use and camping were proposed for the Raincliffe Venture property. This was subsequently developed as Freedom Park Recreation Area. The south branch of the Patapsco River from Sykesville to Parr's Spring was planned to include a trail system and trail heads. In addition, a management program was suggested to enhance natural features and animal life and provide additional interpretive opportunities ("Discussion Paper on Preliminary Concept Plan for Patapsco Valley State Park" 1976:6-7). These plans were subsequently refined in the *Patapsco Valley State Park Master Plan* adopted in 1979 (MdDNR 1981).

During the decade of the 1970s, approximately 4,565 acres were added to the park. Funding for new park land acquisition came from a combination of Maryland's Program Open Space and federal funding. By the 1980s, the park was projected to comprise approximately 14,400 acres (MdDNR 1978).

In 1978-1979, the Maryland Historical Trust undertook a survey of built resources in Patapsco Valley State Park (MHT ca. 1979). Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms were prepared for the principal buildings located within the park as part of that study. The survey results were compiled in a tabular format.

As properties were transferred to MdDNR, the agency has implemented a variety of strategies to manage buildings contained on the properties. In some cases, properties have been transferred with life-tenancy clauses, which allow former owners to occupy the buildings until their removal or death. Some buildings are rented to keep them in active use. Other buildings are managed under the curatorship program. In 1983, MdDNR established a statewide program of curatorships to maintain historic buildings located on MdDNR-owned lands. As of 2002, 14 properties located within the boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park were enrolled in the curatorship program.

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Patapsco Valley State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource located within the park boundaries and constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Maryland Annotated Code 83B, Title 5). Under this task, it is appropriate to discuss the park as a cultural landscape applying National Register Criteria for Evaluation and Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (McClelland and Keller 1995) and guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1996). Elements examined as part of this analysis included spatial patterns and land use, topography, water features, circulation networks, cultural traditions, buildings and structures, clusters, and archeological sites. In addition, Buildings and structures constructed prior to 1960 were evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties. No archeological sites or ruins were evaluated applying the National Register criteria as part of this investigation.

District Evaluation

Patapsco Valley State Park is a linear property that is located on both sides of the Patapsco River and contains property in Anne Arundel, Howard, Baltimore, and Carroll counties. The park was developed as one of five stream valley parks located within the Central District of Maryland's State Park system. The river forms the boundary between the counties. As a state park, the property is "operated primarily for outdoor recreation purposes and open space conservation" (MdDNR 2002). The result of this management is a swath of open space punctuated by areas developed for intensive recreational activities, such as the Hollofield and McKeldin areas.

During its course, the Patapsco River traverses two major physiographic provinces, the piedmont and the Atlantic coastal plain. The topography along the river has defined the spatial patterns of land use and distribution of built resources. The river's headwaters originate in the piedmont, an area of rolling and hilly terrain. From Sykesville to Daniels/Alberton, the river traverses a narrow valley flanked by relatively steep bluffs. In general, few built resources are located along this section of the river. Built resources contained within park boundaries in this section of the river are widely dispersed and generally associated with agriculture. The resources are located on the higher elevations away from the river near the edges of park land.

The Patapsco River courses through a lengthy Fall Line zone that extends from approximately the village of Daniels/Alberton to Elkridge. This is the area where historically industry that harnessed water power was concentrated. Few built resources, but several archeological sites, associated with the industrial history of the valley are located within park boundaries along this section of the river. This area includes examples of houses that illustrate the trend of suburbanization along the river that began during the 1890s.

East of Elkridge, the river enters the coastal plain and becomes a broad, slow, relatively shallow stream that is affected by tidal action. No built resources are located in the coastal plain area of the park.

Land acquisition for Patapsco Valley State Park began in 1907 with a donation of approximately 40 acres to establish a forest reserve. It is the second oldest landholding in the MdDNR inventory following the gift of forest land in Garrett County by the Garrett brothers. The land quickly began to be popular for recreation; the property was classified as a state park by the early 1930s, although it continued to be managed under the State Forestry Board primarily as a forest reserve. During the 1930s, the CCC worked on the property to implement fire prevention and to plant trees for flood control. The CCC also built the earliest recreation buildings, including a large shelter and al small picnic shelter at Glen Artney, and pit toilets and a shelter near Orange Grove. These buildings represent the earliest purpose-built recreation buildings and structures extant in the park.

Up until 1950, land acquisition for the park was focused in the area between Ellicott City and Elkridge near the southern end of the present-day park. During the 1950s, a new master plan for the park was issued that incorporated property from the mouth of the Patapsco River to Sykesville over a length of 26 miles. Additional designated recreation areas were established at Hollofield and McKeldin areas. Active land acquisition for the park continued until the 1990s, with intense land acquisition activity during the park's expansion in the decades of the 1950s and 1970s.

In essence, Patapsco Valley State Park is a linear stream valley park that is linked by the waterway of the Patapsco River. While MdDNR owns over 14,000 acres along a 26-mile stretch of the river, MdDNR does not own all the property that borders the Patapsco River. Entire communities, including Elkridge, Ellicott City, and Oella, are located between sections of park property. Private and institutional inholdings include Belmont, the Daniels Mill, All Saints Convent, the Maryland Job Corps, and the former Henryton State Hospital. The property acquired for the park followed a plan, but that plan has been modified over the years to incorporate parcels as they become available, with the knowledge that some parcels, even though planned for inclusion in the park, will never become part of the park. Land acquisition decisions during the last decades of the twentieth century were based on balancing personal property rights and the productive use of the land and its contribution to county tax bases with needs for recreation; it has been MdDNR's policy to avoid condemnation of land for parks.

The property that forms the park is accessed from public access points on public roads that cross the stream. No internal road network links all sections of the park. The major transportation corridor that follows the river shore is the privately-owned former B&O Railroad line, now operated by the CSX Corporation. Not even a single hiking trail links all sections of the park.

As a park, the park boundaries do not establish an identifiable entity that would qualify as a district for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The boundaries are gerrymandered to incorporate available land and interrupted by inholdings. Most of the property acquisition was completed after 1950 and has been contained within the park boundaries for less than fifty years. Most of the property is open space with trails. The recreation areas within the park have been designed as independent activity areas that support a wide-range of recreational activities and park operations, but the recreation areas are not linked to form a unified entity.

Shelters 10 and 66 in Glen Artney and the contact station and a group of picnic shelters in Hollofield area are the best representative examples in Patapsco Valley State Park of the adoption of naturalistic design principles for the construction of park and recreational facilities in Maryland. The two Glen Artney shelters were constructed by the CCC following design principles promulgated by the National Park Service during the 1920s and 1930s. The best example of recreational facilities constructed in the1950s the illustrate the continuation of those naturalistic design concepts are the control station and shelters 300, 305, 318, 325, 333, and 335 in the Hollofield area. Shelters 10 and 66 in Glen Artney and the group of shelters and park facilities in Hollofield area possess the qualities of significance and integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

The buildings that have transferred with properties into MdDNR ownership represent a disparate group of buildings that are unrelated to each other historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The resources most intimately connected with the Patapsco River are the industrial buildings and sites that required waterpower or water resources to make their products. The primary historic context of the Patapsco Valley is industrial history. Most of the industrial resources located within park boundaries are archeological sites that have not been evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Although many industrial resources are located within park boundaries, some of the industrial sites most important to the development of the Patapsco River as the center of the industrial revolution in Maryland (i.e., Ellicott City, Ilchester Mills, and Oella) are outside the park boundaries. The park boundaries do not coincide with justifiable boundaries for an industrial historic district in the Patapsco River Valley. Definition of potential districts outside of the park boundaries was beyond the scope of this investigation.

Agricultural resources contained within the park boundaries are not related to each other. Agriculture was concentrated in the upland areas bordering the river and was not a significant theme in Patapsco River valley. Any agricultural buildings located within the park boundaries are actually on the edges of agriculturally productive areas. There is no rural or agricultural historic district contained within the current boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park. If the agricultural buildings were associated with historic districts, these districts would be primarily located outside park boundaries and any buildings included in any potential agricultural historic district would be at the edge. In this sense, Patapsco River represents a boundary to agricultural areas located in Baltimore, Howard, and Carroll counties, but the park does not contain a district of agricultural resources. Definition of potential districts outside of the park boundaries was beyond the scope of this investigation.

Individual Resources
For resource-specific recommendations for National Register significance applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, please see the accompanying table in Section 7. Resources that are ruins or archeological sites, even if they are carried in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, were not evaluated as part of this current investigation.

The former Hubbard House and Garage at 8061 Baltimore National Pike in Howard County (MHT DOE Not eligible 4/19/2002) have been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Maryland Historical Trust.

Resources that already have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places or determined eligible for listing by the Maryland Historical Trust include: Elkridge Furnace (MIHP # HO-367, HO-503); Hockley-in-the-Hole (MIHP # HO-387), which contributes to Lawyers Hill Historic District; Patterson Viaduct (MIHP # HO-63, BA-1850); the Union Dam and Dickey Mill Race (MIHP # HO-534) contribute to the Oella Historic District (MIHP # BA-150); and, Daniels Mill (BA-29, HO-27), excluding the dam.

Industrial Resources

The Gray's Mill outbuilding (MIHP # BA-1576) is the sole remaining building of a complex that once occupied a large site. However, the building was essentially a ruin that has been renovated through the curatorship program. The individual building no longer retains sufficient integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, or association to convey significance necessary for National Register listing under Criteria A and C. The building has not been identified as the home or workplace of a significant person under National Register Criterion B. The resource, however, may be a contributing element to an as yet unidentified archeological site under National Register Criterion D.

The Ironmonger's House/Avalon History Center (MIHP # BA-1586) is National Register eligible under Criterion C for its architecture representing worker's housing and may be a contributing element to a larger archeological site documenting the industry in Avalon under Criterion D.

Agricultural Resources
Several farmsteads located within park boundaries that contain resources dating from the late-nineteenth century to the early-twentieth centuries and that exhibit a high degree of integrity possess the qualities of significance for National Register listing under Criteria A and C. These farmsteads include the Gettings Farm at 8112 Johnnycake Road in Baltimore County; the Gorsuch Farm (MIHP # CARR-1339) east of Sykesville in Carroll County, with the exception of the garage and cottage; the Warfield Farm (MIHP # BA-1582) at 11001 Old Court Road in Baltimore County; and, Ivy Hill (MIHP # HO-410) at 1201 Driver Road in Howard County with the exception of Steiner House 1.

Several farmsteads with buildings that contain resources dating primarily from the mid-twentieth century are contained within the park. These complexes generally are associated with a less significant period of agricultural history in their respective counties under National Register Criterion A and contain undistinguished utilitarian buildings that do not exhibit architectural styles and lack architectural ornamentation under National Register Criterion C. Research to date identified no significant persons associated with these properties under National Register Criterion B. These complexes include the Bollack property at 6037 Race Road in Anne Arundel County, the Whiting Farm at 2501 Frederick Road in Baltimore County, the Riddle property off Treys Lane in Howard County, and the former Sorenson property at 1220 Marriottsville Road in Howard County. However, in the case of the Sorenson Farm, two outbuildings merit further study. A stone building and a barn appear to date from the mid-to-late nineteenth century and are associated with a historic context that is older than the twentieth-century outbuildings on the parcel. The domestic complex associated with these older components has not been identified as park property.

The agricultural outbuildings located on the former Mercer property at 340 Hoods Mill Road in Carroll County also do not appear to possess the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or C. The buildings primarily date from the 1950s and do not possess a significant association with historic patterns of agriculture in Carroll County. They are utilitarian constructions with no architectural significance under National Register Criterion C. No documentation to date indicates association with a significant person under National Register Criterion B. However, these buildings may have significance in an agricultural district in Carroll County that would primarily be outside park boundaries.

Domestic Resources
The most impressive house located within the park is Raincliffe Venture Manor (MIHP # CARR-237). This manor house and its outbuildings possess the qualities for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. Other domestic buildings and complexes that possess the qualities of significance and sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C include the Ranum House and Barn (MIHP # CARR-238) at 2109 Arrington Road in Carroll County, the Fenwick House (MIHP # CARR-239) off Arrington Road in Carroll County, and the former Berrett House at 6219 Rockburn Hill Road in Howard County.

The Woodstock College Dwelling and Laundry (MIHP # BA-1581) are two support buildings that were constructed for Woodstock College (MIHP # BA-7). The buildings located in the park are simply-styled utilitarian buildings that do not individually possess significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. However, the buildings may contribute to an as yet unidentified district comprising Woodstock College, an entity that is an inholding within the park boundaries and is not owned by MdDNR.

The Young House (MIHP # BA-1584), the White House, and the Chessor House located in the Glen Artney area form a small historic district of three domestic buildings that illustrate popular domestic architectural styles between ca. 1890 and ca. 1920 and possess significance and integrity for architecture under National Register Criterion C. These buildings in their rural setting represent suburban development that followed the rail line. The White House, constructed ca. 1894, is an example of a high-style Victorian-era building. The Young House, constructed ca. 1910, is an example of a Shingle Style dwelling. The Chessor House, constructed ca. 1920, is an example of an American four-square dwelling. The outbuildings associated with these buildings are undistinguished utilitarian buildings of later construction dates than the main houses and do not possess the qualities of significance necessary for National Register listing.

The former Fontz House located off German Driveway east of Ridge Road in Anne Arundel County, the Rudisill House (MIHP # HO-535) at 2210 Daniels Road in Howard County, the Patapsco State Park Ranger's Quarters (MIHP # HO-459) (former Brown House) in Howard County, the Cugle House at 4462 Bonnie Branch Road in Howard County, the Uncapher House at 16 River Road in Baltimore County, and the Janyska House at 2133 Arrington Road in Carroll County, and the Scott House east of Sykesville Road in Howard County do not possess the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or C. The dwellings are isolated domestic buildings that do not exhibit associations with broad patterns of development under National Register Criterion A. No farm outbuildings are associated with these buildings. The individual buildings are simply styled with minimal ornamentation and do not exhibit significant physical design or embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction under National Register Criterion C. In many cases, integrity of the buildings was compromised by alterations using new materials and additions. No associations of the buildings with persons significant in the past under National Register Criterion B were identified during the course of this current investigation.

The Joshua Sumwalt House (MIHP # BA-1578) and the Griggs House (MIHP # BA-1579) are ruins that no longer retain sufficient integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, or association to convey necessary significance applying National Register Criteria A, B, or C. The resources were not evaluated under National Register Criterion D. The Griggs House (MIHP # BA-1579) was used as the site of filming for the 1999 film "Blair Witch." At this time, this event is less than fifty years of age and does not appear to qualify for exceptional significance under National Register Criterion Consideration G.

The former Frey property on River Road in Baltimore County comprises five outbuildings that supported a main residence that is no longer extant. The domestic outbuildings date from ca. 1920 and no longer exhibit an association with suburban residential development that occurred in the Patapsco River valley during the early twentieth century under National Register Criterion A. The remaining buildings do not appear to possess individual qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The buildings generally are utilitarian structures that have lost integrity of setting and design of the overall complex. The buildings have not been documented as associated with persons significant in the past under National Register Criterion B.

Miscellaneous Structures

Bloede's Dam (MIHP # BA-1587) appears to possess significance as the site of events important in the history of engineering under National Register Criterion A. The structure is in place, but no hydroelectric generating equipment is contained within

the hollow walls. The structure suffered damage from the 1972 floods that swept away some to the external portions of the dam.

The Avalon Dam (MIHP # BA-2551) does not appear to possess individual significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, but may be a contributing element to a possible industrial archeological site under Criterion D.

The Daniels Dam does not appear to possess individual significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C and is located outside the National Register boundaries of the Daniels Mill historic district.

The ca. 1955 pumping station located east of Elkridge and north of Furnace Road does not possess the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The utility building is not associated with significant historic themes under National Register Criterion A, does not possess architectural significance under Criterion C, and would not be associated with significant persons under National Register Criterion B.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-2290

See continuation sheet.

BA-3003
CARR-1662
HO-759

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	14,250		
Acreage of historical setting	14,250		
Quadrangle name	Multiple	Quadrangle scale	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the suvey comprise all property owned by Maryland Department of Natural Resources within the legal boundaries of Patapsco Valley State Park as of April 2003.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	K. Grandine, K. Dixon, M. Williams, C. Heidenrich, D. Grosse, K. Child		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	6/1/04
street and number	241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100	telephone	301-694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state MD	zip code 21701

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2290
BA-3003
CARR-1662
HO-759

Name Patapsco Valley State Park BA-3003, CARR-1662, HO-759
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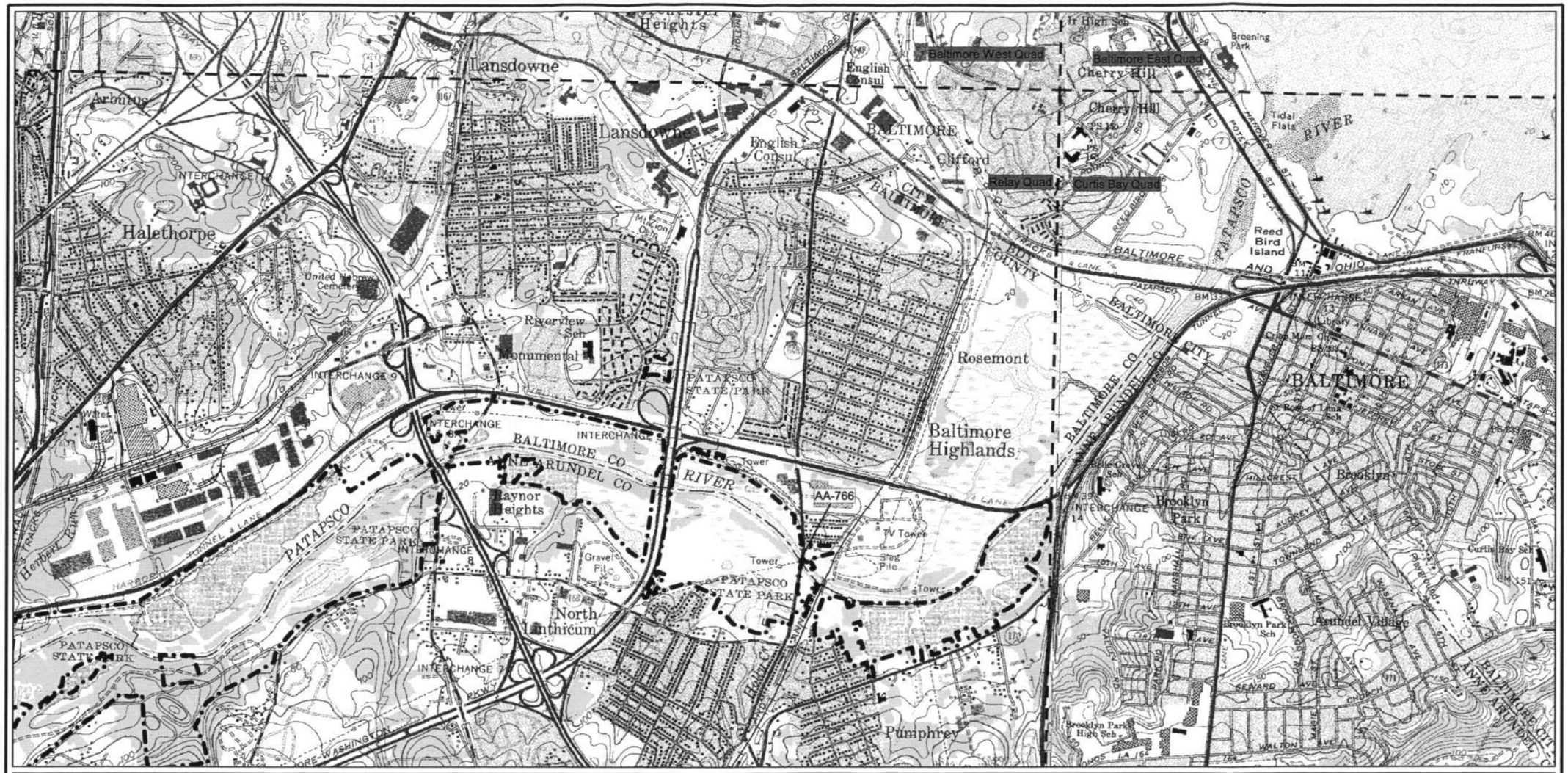

PATAPSCO STATE PARK
(CARR-1662, HO-759, BA-3003, AA-2290)
Carroll, Howard, Baltimore Counties

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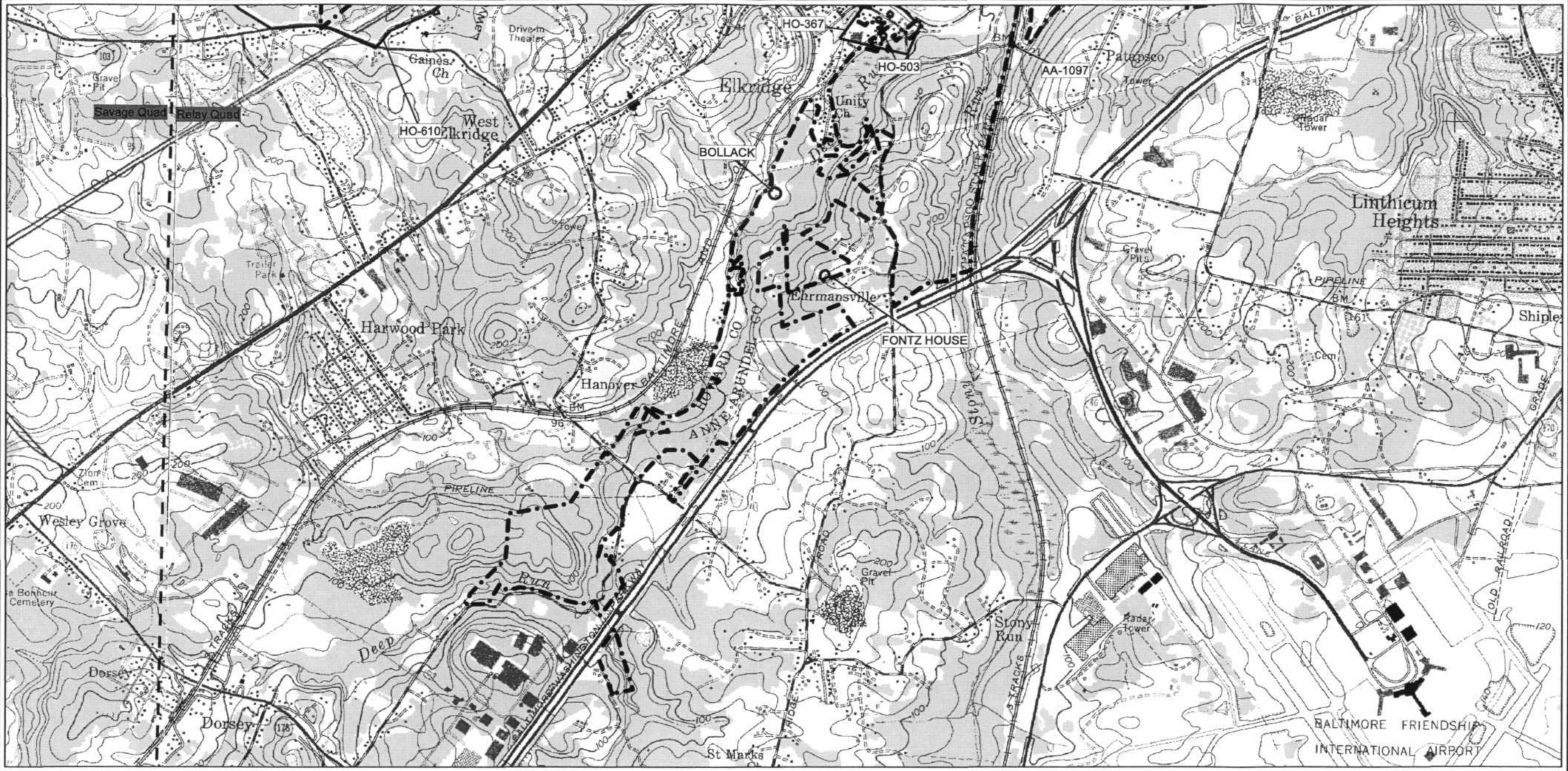

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PATAPSCO BUILT RESOURCES

PATAPSCO STATE PARK

USGS QUAD BOUNDARY

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SOURCE:
RELAY, MD 1974
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USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLES

Sheet 2 of 8

PATAPSCO STATE PARK
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Carroll, Howard, Baltimore Counties

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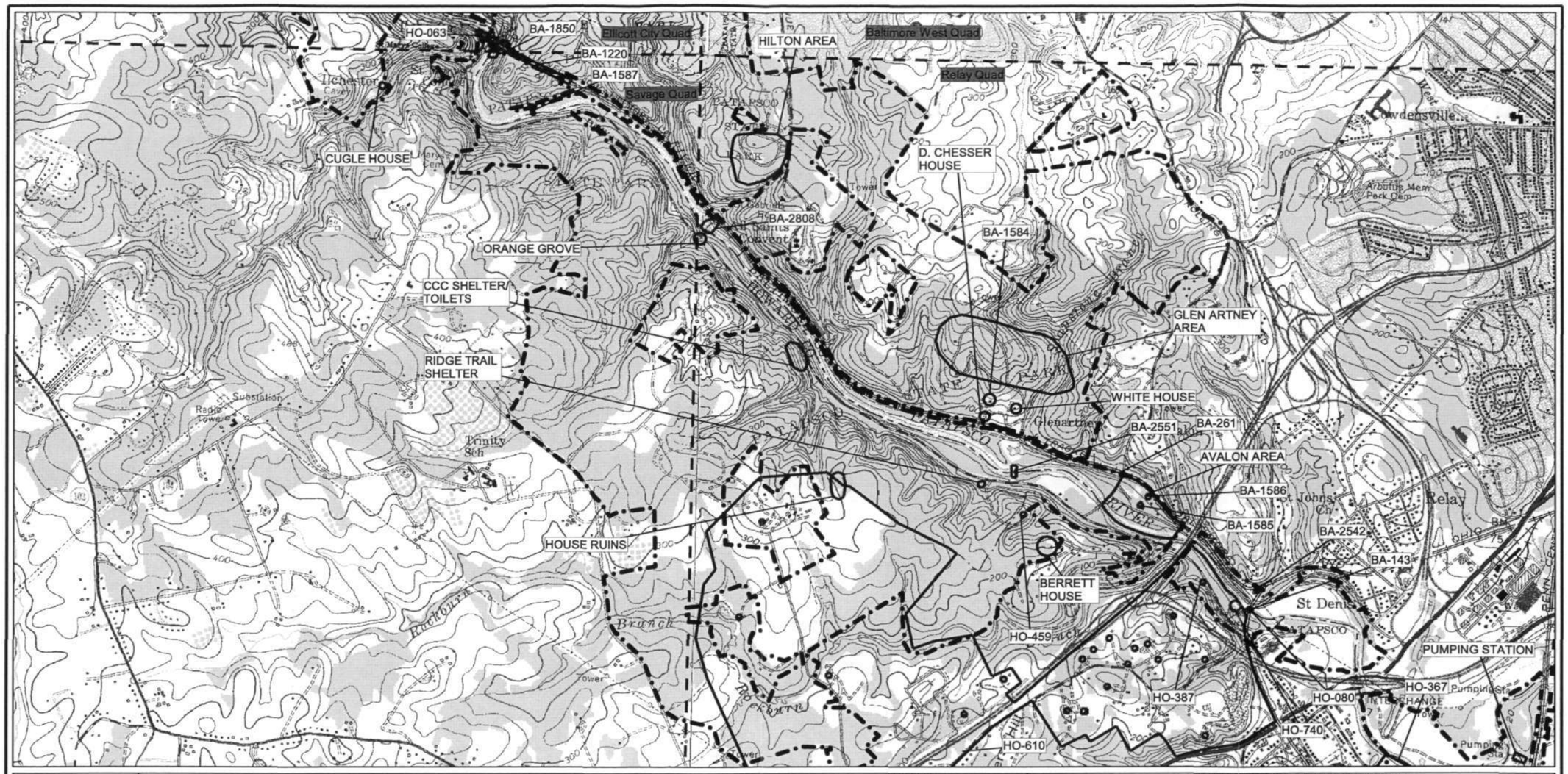

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Sheet 3 of 8

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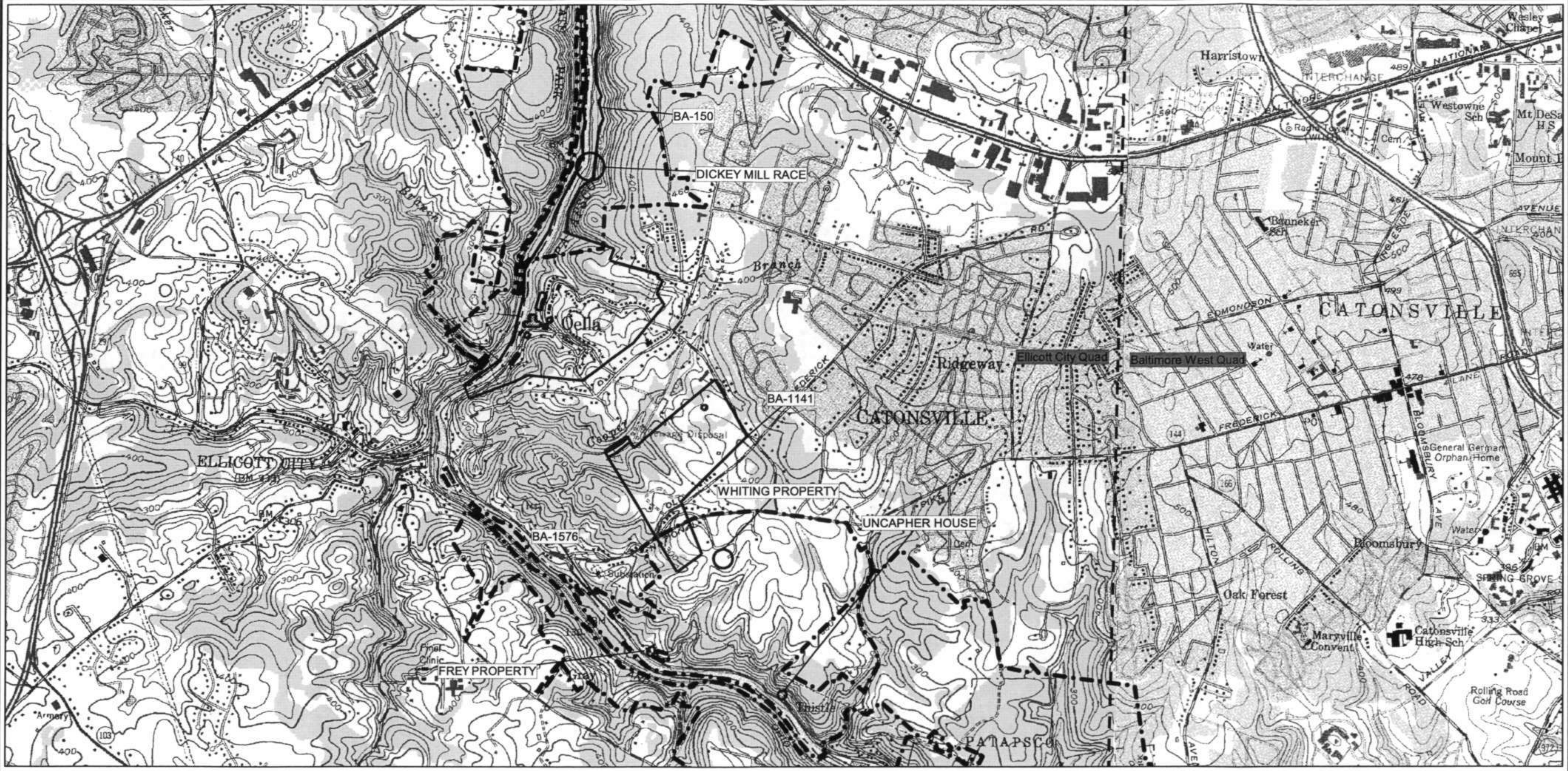

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Sheet 4 of 8

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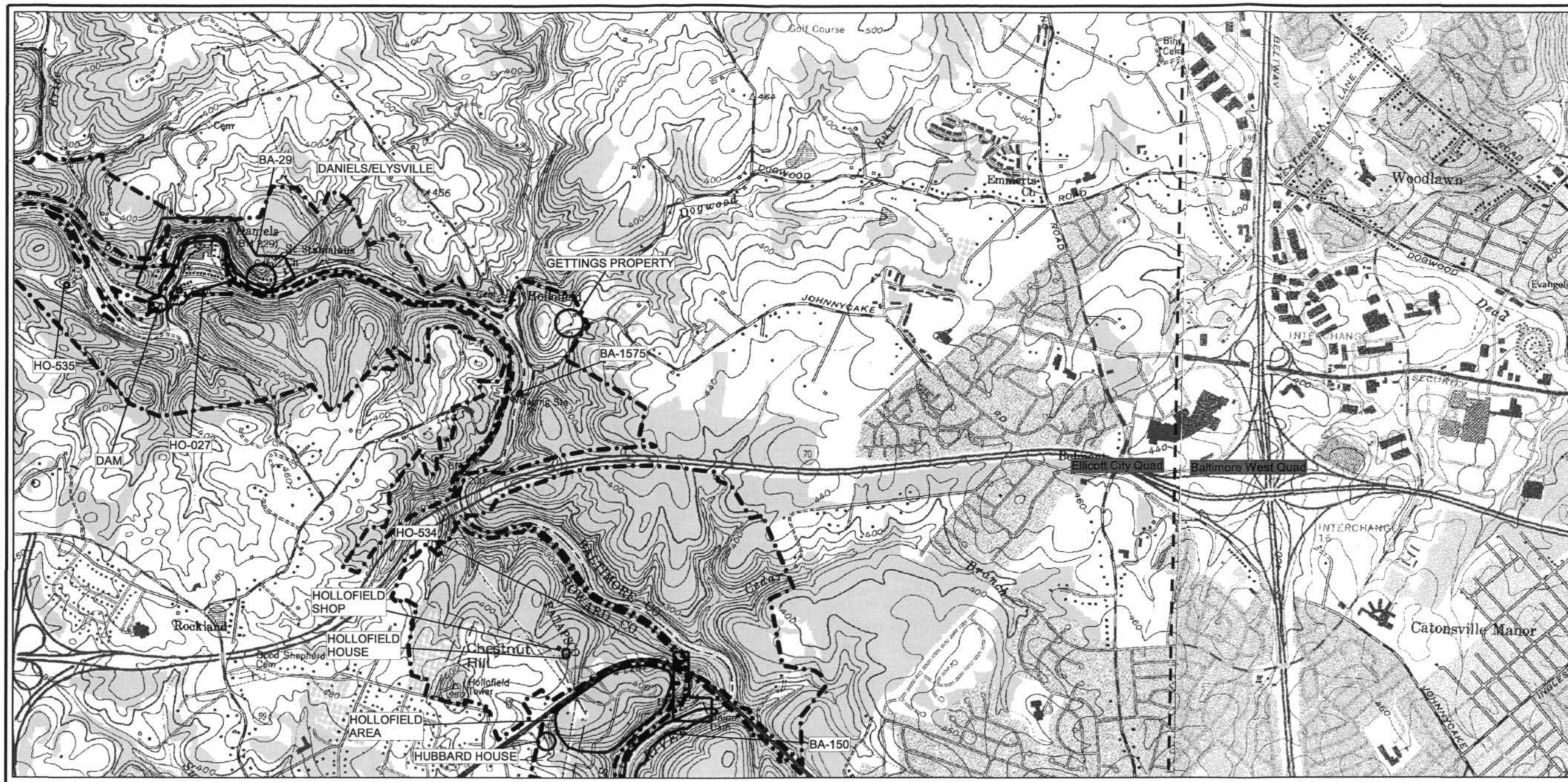

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Carroll, Howard, Baltimore Counties

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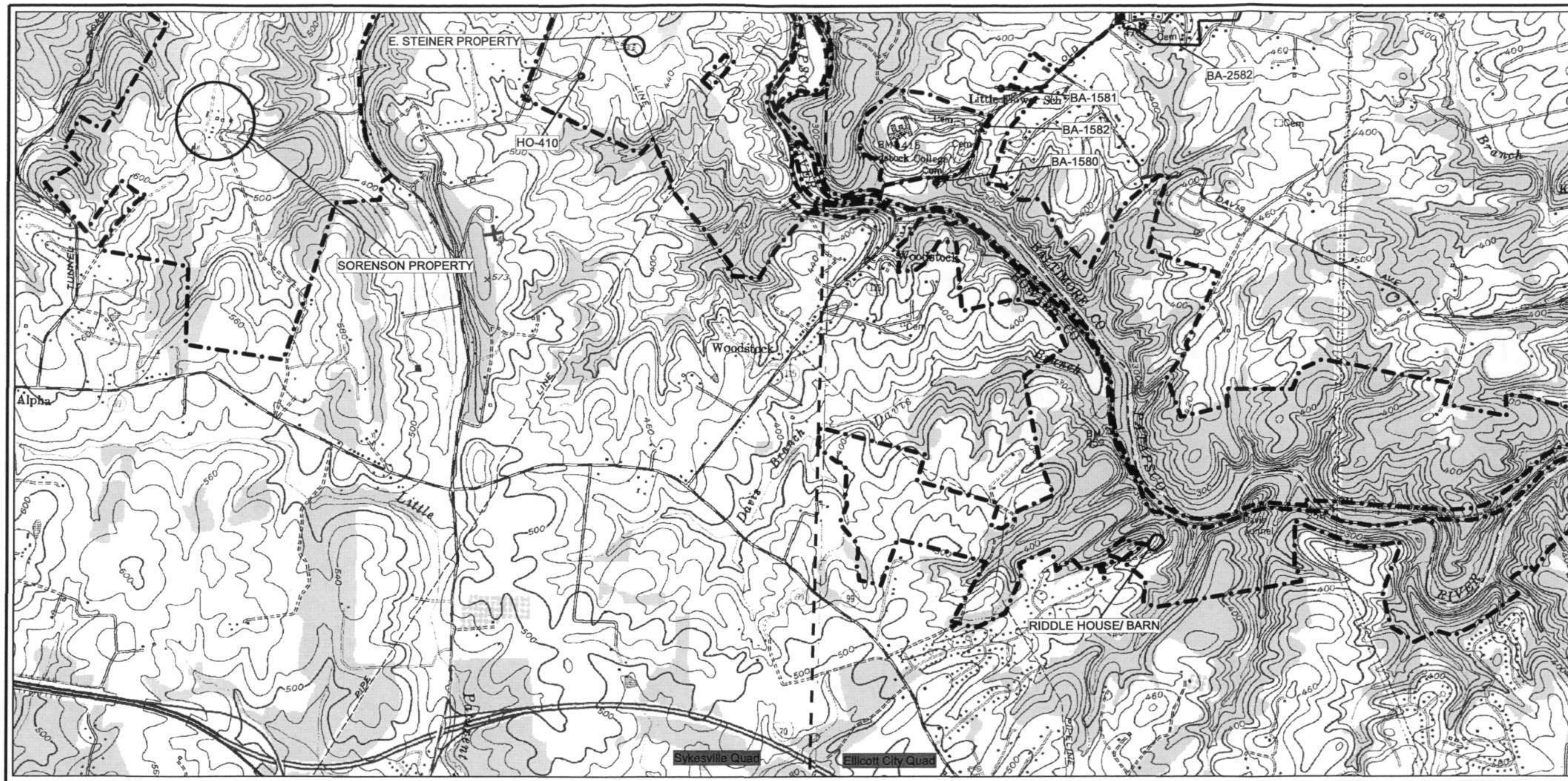

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Carroll, Howard, Baltimore Counties

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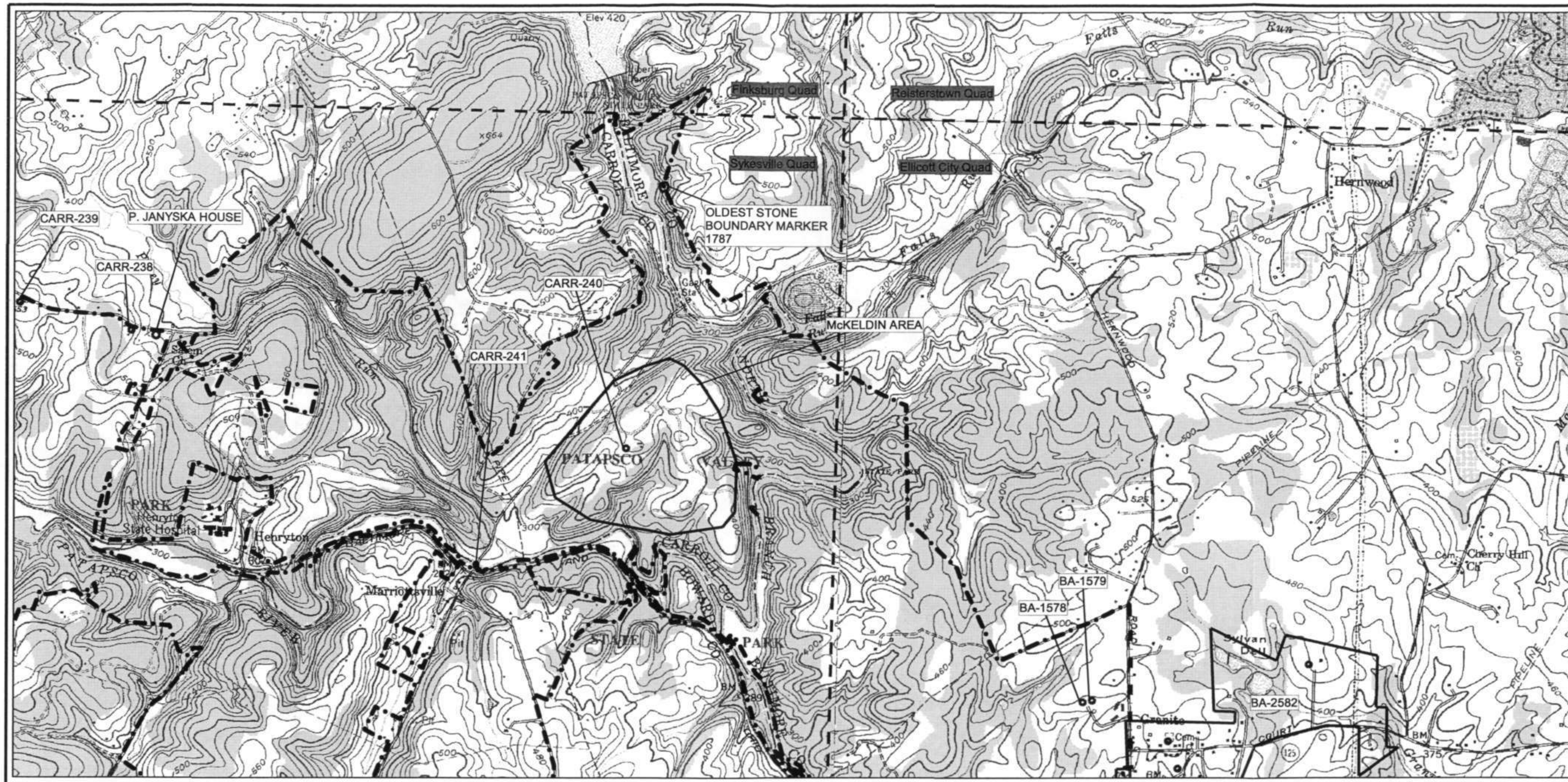

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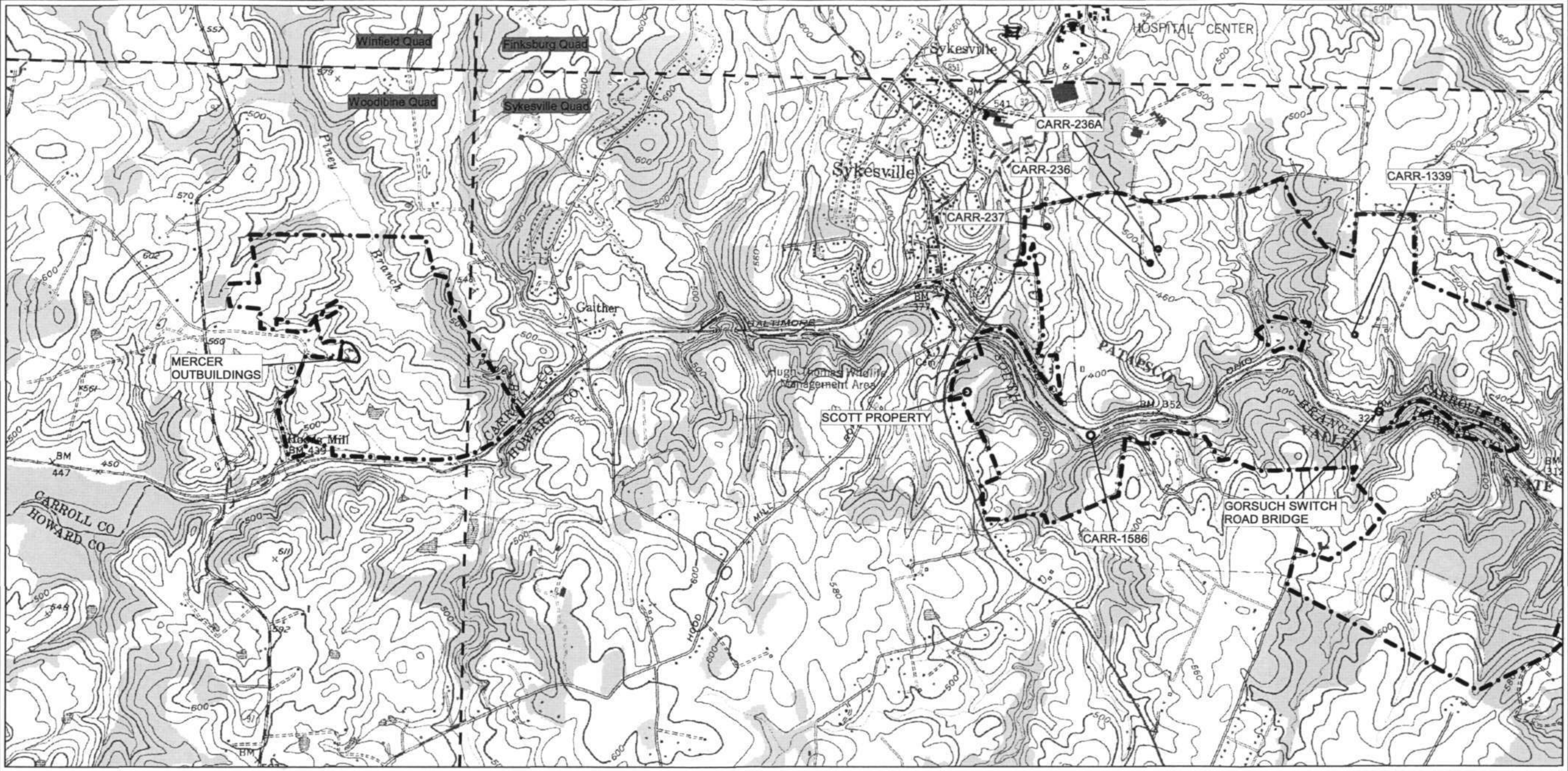

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Carroll, Howard, Baltimore Counties

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Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2290, BA-3003, CARR-1662, HO-759

Patapsco Valley State Park
Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, and Howard Counties
Continuation Sheet
Number Photo Log Page 1

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # AA-2290, BA-3003, CARR-1662, HO-759
2. Patapsco Valley State Park
3. Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Howard Counties, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. June-September 2003
6. MD SHPO

Photo #

1. Patapsco River overlook with osprey, Hollofield Area, Howard County, view south.
2. Bollock house/office at 6037 Race Road, Anne Arundel County, view northwest.
3. Whiting House at 2401 Frederick Road, Baltimore County, view south.
4. Gettings Farmhouse, summer house, and springhouse at 8112 Johnnycake Road, Baltimore County, view west.
5. Gettings bank barn at 8112 Johnnycake Road, view north
6. Riddle House off Treys Lane, Howard County, view north.
7. Ivy Hill (MIHP # HO-410) at 1201 Driver Road, view northeast.
8. Ivy Hill (MIHP # HO-410) bank barn at 1201 Driver Road, view northeast.
9. Warfield House, (MIHP # BA-1582), 11001 Old Court Road, view southeast.
10. Warfield barns(MIHP # BA-1582), 11001 Old Court Road, overview looking southeast
11. Ranum house (MIHP # CARR-238), 2109 Arrington Road, view south.
12. Raincliffe Venture Manor House (CARR-237), 935 Raincliffe Road, view south.
13. Sorenson Farm large tenant house at 1220 Marriottsville Road, Howard County, view northeast.
14. Sorenson Farm small tenant house at 1220 Marriottsville Road, Howard County, view southeast.
15. Sorenson Farm outbuilding at 1220 Marriottsville Road, view north.
16. Gorsuch Farmhouse (MIHP # CARR-1339) east of Sykesville, view west.
17. Gorsuch bank barn (MIHP # CARR-1339) east of Sykesville, view west.
18. Mercer milking parlor, 340 Hoods Mill Road, Carroll County, view north.
19. Iron Monger's House/Avalon History Center (BA-1586), River Road, view north.
20. Fontz House, off German Driveway, Anne Arundel County, view north.
21. Berrett House at 6219 Rockburn Road, Howard County, view south.
22. Patapsco State Park Ranger's Quarters (MIHP # HO-459), Howard County, view west.
23. Chessor House, 1 Glen Artney Road, Baltimore County, view west.
24. White House, 2 Glen Artney Road, Baltimore County, view east.
25. Cugle House, 4462 Bonnie Branch Road, Howard County, view west.
26. Frey Quarters, River Road, Baltimore County, view north.
27. Uncapher House, 16 River Road, Baltimore County, view north.

28. Rudisill House, 2210 Daniels Road, Howard County, view west.
29. Woodstock College Dwelling (MIHP # BA-1581), 10820 Old Court Road, Baltimore County, view northwest.
30. Woodstock College Dwelling Outbuildings (MIHP # BA-1581), 10820 Old Court Road, Baltimore County, view south.
31. Janyska house, 2133 Arrington Road, Carroll County, Howard County, view south.
32. Scott House, near Sykesville, view northeast.
33. Glen Artney Shelter 10, Baltimore County, view south.
34. Glen Artney Shelter 66, Baltimore County, view southwest.
35. Hilton Caretaker's House, Baltimore County, view north.
36. Hollofield Residence, Howard County, view north.
37. Hollofield Automotive Shop, Howard County, view east.
38. Hollofield Shelter 300, Howard County, view southeast.
39. Hollofield Shelter 305, Howard County, view northeast.
40. McKeldin Control station, Carroll County, view southwest.

AA-2290/ BA-3003/ CARR-1662/ HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Howard Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Patapsco River overlook w/ osprey, Hollofield Area, Howard Co,
view S.

1/40

AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/Ho-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Anne Arundel Co Md

RCGA

6-9/2003

Md SHPO

Bollock House/office at 6037 Race Rd, view NW

2/40

(BA - 3003) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/Ao-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Baltimore Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Whiting House, 2401 Frederick Rd, view S.

3/40

(BA-3003) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Baltimore Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Grettings Farm house, 8112 Johnnycake Rd, view W.

4/40

(BA-3003) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Baltimore Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Gettings bank barn, #112 Johnnycake Rd. view N

5/40

(HO-759) AA-2290/ BA-3003/ CARR-1662/ HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Howard Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Riddle House off Treys Lane, view N.

6/40

(HO-759) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Howard Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Ivy Hill (HO-410), 1201 Drive Rd, view NE.

7/40

(HO 759) AA-2270/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Howard Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Ivy Hill (HO-410) bank barn, 1201 Driver Rd, view NE

8/40

(BA-3003) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/AO-757

Patapsco Valley SP

Baltimore Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Warfield House (BA-1582) 11001 Old Court Rd, view SE

9/40

(BA-3003) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/Ao-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Baltimore Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Warfield barns (BA-1582) 11001 Old Court Rd, overview, view SE

10/40

(CARR-1662) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Carroll Co SP

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Ranun House (CARR-238) 2109 Arrington Rd, NW S.

11/40

(CARR - 1662) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/Ho-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Carroll Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Ratcliffe Venture Manor House (CARR 237) 935 Ratcliffe Rd

view S.

12/40

(HO 759) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Howard Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Sorenson Farm large tenant house 1220 Marriottsville Rd

view NE

13/40

(HO 759) AA-2290/BA-3003/CAER-1662/HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Howard Co MD

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Sorenson Farm small tenant house 1220 Mayfield Valley Rd

view SE

19/40

(HO 759) AA-2090/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Howard Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Sorenson Farm outbldgs 1220 Marriottsville Rd, view N

15/40

(CARR 1662) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/A0-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Carroll Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Gorsuch Farmhouse (CARR 1339) E of Sykesville, view W

16/40

(CARR 1662) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Carroll Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Gorsuch Bank Barn (CARR 1339) E. & S. Keysville view W

17/40

(CARR 1662) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Carroll Co Md

RCGA

6-9/03

Md SHPO

Mercer milking parlor 340 Hoods Mill Rd, NW

18/40

(BA 3003) AA-2290/BA-3003/CAER-1662/Ho-757

Patapsco Valley SP

Baltimore Co Md

RCGA

6-9/2003

Md SHPO

Gray's Mill (BA 1576) River Rd, view N.

19/40

AA 2290 /BA-3003/ CARE-1662/ HO-759

Patapsco Valley SP

Anne Arundel Co Md

RCGA

6-9/2003

Md SHPO

Fontz House, off German Driveway, view N

20/40

(Ho-759) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/ Ho-759
Patapsco Valley SP
Howard Co. MD
CGAA
Sep-9/2003
MD SHPO
Berreth hse., View S
21/40


TOY

(HO-759)
Patapsco Valley SP
Howard Co. MD
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHP
Patapsco State Park Ranger's
qtrs HO-459, view w
22/40

AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

(BA-3003) AA-2290/ BA-3003/ CARR-1662/ HO-759
Patapsco Valley SP
Baltimore Co. MD
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Chessor Hse, View W
23/40

(BA-3003)
Patapsco Valley SP
Baltimore Co. MD
PCG-A
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
White Hse, View E
24/40

AA-2290/ BA-3003/ CARR-1662/ HO-759

(HO-759)
Patapsco Valley SP
Howard Co. MD
RC6-A
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Cuyle Hse, view W
25/40

AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

(BA-3003)
Patapsco Valley SP
Baltimore Co MD
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Frey Qtrs, View N
26/40

AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

(BA-3003) AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759
Patapsco Valley SP
Baltimore Co. MD
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Uncopher Hse, View N
27/40

(HO-759)
Patapsco Valley SP
Howard Co
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Rudisill hse, view W
28/40

AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

(BA-3003)
Patapsco Valley SP
Baltimore Co MD
RCG-A
6-9/2003
MD SHA
Woodstock College Dwlg BH-1581, View NW
29/40

AA-2290/ BA-3003/CARR-1662 /HO-759

(BA-3003)
Patapsco Valley SP
Baltimore Co. MD
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Woodstock College Dwlg outbldgs
BA-1581, View S
30/40

AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

(CARR-1662)
Patapsco Valley SP
Carroll Co. MD
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Janyska Hse, view S
31/40

AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

(CARR-1662) AA-2290, BA-3003, CARR-1662
Ho-759
Patapsco Valley SP
Anne Arundel, Carroll, Howard, Balt Co.
RFGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Scott Hse View NE
32/40

(BA-3003)
Patapsco Valley SP
Baltimore Co. MD
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Glen Artney Shelter 10, View S
33/40

AA-2290/BA-3003/CHRR-1662/HO-759

(BA-3003)
Patapsco Valley SP
Baltimore Co MD
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Glen Artney Shelter 66, view SW
34/40

AA-2290/BA-3003/CARE-1662/HO-759

(BA-3003)
Patapsco Valley SP
Baltimore Co. MD
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Hilton Caretaker's Hse, View N
35/40

AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/HO-759

(HO-759)
Patapsco Valley SP
Howard Co. MD
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Hollofield residence, view N
36/40

AA-2290/BA-3003/CAKR-1662/HO-759

(HO-759)
Patapsco Valley SP
Howard Co., MD
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Hollofield Automotive Shop, view) E
37/40

AA-2290/BA-3003/CARR-1662/
HO-759

(HO-759)
Patapsco Valley SP
Howard Co. MD
RCG-A
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Hollofield Shelter 300, View SE

AA-2290/BA-3003/CAR-1662/HO-759

(HO-759) AA-2290/BA-3003/CHAR-1662/HO-759
Patapsco Valley SP
Howard Co. MD
RGGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
Hollofield Shelter 305, View NE
39/40

(CARR-1662) AA-2290/ BA-3003/CARR-1662/ HO-759
Patapsco Valley SP
Carroll Co. MD
RCGA
6-9/2003
MD SHPO
McKeldin Control Station, View SW
40/40